

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 539.—VOL. XX.]

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

SIXPENCE.
WITH SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

THE OLD AND THE NEW YEAR.

THE "old year," for such is now that *annus mirabilis* of 1851, which but a few days ago was present with us, will occupy an important place in the history of Europe. The events which marked its progress were not many, but they were great; and their influence will be widely felt in the year which has commenced. It was not only a year of "wars and rumours of wars," of civil strife and social convulsion, but it was a year to be rendered famous to all time for the great example of international goodwill and generous rivalry of art and industry which it afforded, and of which the beneficial effects will in all probability be long felt throughout Europe and America.

Yet, in this remarkable year, the attention of the world was chiefly directed to two nations. Great Britain and France, if they did not monopolise either the hopes or the fears of the world, yet occupied a large share of both. While continental Europe presented the appearance of one vast camp, where upwards of one million and a half of soldiers were maintained by the three great powers of the Centre and the North, ready for warfare, civil or foreign, but chiefly directed against the real or supposed discontent of their own subjects; and while France, in a still more remarkable manner, witnessed the evolutions and dreaded the re-

volutions of large bodies of armed men, Great Britain, the teacher of the nations, drew together still larger assemblages, for objects wholly dissimilar. Eighteen hundred and fifty-one was a year of crowds, of masses, and of multitudes. Everywhere there was marching and countermarching; a running to and fro, and a gathering together. But while throughout the continent of Europe a countless array of bayonets glittered in the sun, and while the very strength and marrow of the nations were withdrawn from the pursuits of industry to prop the falling power of half-exploded systems, governments, and dynasties, there were no bayonets to glitter in the sun of England—no armies to show the pomp and circumstance of military dominion. We had nothing to glitter in our sun but the Crystal Palace; and our only multitudes were those orderly, quiet, intelligent, and wondering crowds of poor and rich which thronged in such marvellous numbers to view the unparalleled treasures of an unparalleled structure. In this country the year was truly one of happy augury. It was a year in which food was abundant, when there was no willing hand obliged to remain idle for want of well-paid labour; and when, safe from all the political convulsions of less advanced and less fortunate states, Englishmen had nothing to do but to attend to their business, and to prosper. The only variations in the even current were the pleasant ones connected with

the rise and progress of the Great Exhibition; and those less pleasant but highly necessary ones consequent upon the exercise of that supreme Britannic privilege, "the right to grumble" at the load of taxation, and to badger an unwilling Minister to afford relief. As a nation we ought, indeed, to be thankful to the Great Controller of events for the mercy and favour which He has shown us, when we cast a retrospective glance upon 1851. With a prosperous and growing trade—with a diminishing amount of pauperism and crime—with an increase of the national resources consequent upon each successive reduction or abolition of imposts that impeded the free action of trade and industry—and with the liberty of speech and printing, and complete security under the shelter of the law enjoyed by no other country in the Old World, and by only one other in the New, which itself derived all its liberties from us—we may well indulge in a sentiment of pardonable satisfaction when we compare our condition with that of our neighbours. Constitutional liberty, the great desire of all intelligent nations, the paramount necessity of our civilisation, remains the heritage of the people and race who first imagined it, first struggled for it, and first obtained it. No other has as yet been able to reach, or at all events to consolidate, it; and the only spot in the Eastern hemisphere where the political exile is safe from the



TWELFTH NIGHT IN FRANCE. "THE KING DRINKS."—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

vengeance or the molestation of the pursuer, and the only place where a man may openly say and openly print and publish what he thinks, is Great Britain. The only spot in all the wide surface of the globe where it was possible without danger of any kind to hold the Great Exhibition of the Arts and Industry of all nations, was in the world's metropolis. There was a lesson of peace and good-will to be taught in 1851; and, if this country had not been in a position to teach it, the lesson would not have been read, and the world would have wanted for some years yet to come the example of, and the stimulus to, good which it afforded. For this, also, it is our duty to be thankful—not in the spirit of vanity and exultation, but with deeper and more reverential feelings, and with an earnest desire to merit, individually and collectively, the rare privilege of a wise liberty, and of the peaceful blessings which flow from it.

The neighbouring realm of France, which, next to ourselves, but possibly in a more constant manner, has excited the attention of the world during the year which has just expired, offers in its history a remarkable contrast to our own. The French are a great, a generous, and a noble-minded people. They have struggled long to imitate the example we set them, and to found a fabric of constitutional right. But their struggle has been no less arduous than vain. They have continually defeated themselves by their own impatience. They are impulsive more than rational. They cannot argue as Englishmen can, for with their ardent vivacity, the blow invariably follows the word. The opponent whom they cannot convince, they knock down. The edifice which they cannot mend in a month, they destroy in a second. Hence their constant and deplorable failures. They cannot, and will not, wait. As the child digs up the seed which it sowed yesterday, to see whether it has grown, so our neighbours, striving to anticipate the slow and sober growth of political institutions, root them up before they have taken a hold upon the soil, and all their work has to be done again. So has it been a score of times since the memorable year of 1789; and, after all their chivalrous and noble efforts, they have arrived no further in 1852 than at a pure despotism. At the commencement of the old year, the result, though not the means of its accomplishment, was clearly foreseen; and the new year opens under a new system, of which the progress will be watched with the keenest anxiety in every part of Europe. One fact, however, begins to be apparent, and, when we reflect upon the troubled history of the French people for the last sixty years, the fact is both touching and suggestive in itself, and full of hope for the future welfare of an ingenious and gallant people. France has suffered so grievously from political changes—she has lost so much by wars and by revolution—that she has become sick at heart of theories and theorists, of constitutions and constitution-mongers, and longs for nothing so ardently as for peace and quietness, and liberty to extend her trade and to follow her business. The extraordinary number of suffrages which has confirmed the President in his office, after an invasion of popular rights as daring in itself as it was unprecedented in history, shows how paramount the idea has become; for it would pass credibility to be told that the seven millions of adult Frenchmen who have recorded their votes in favour of Louis Napoleon have done so because he committed a despotic act, or because they saw in him the representative of that principle of military glory which has been the bane of France and of Europe. The French are a military people; but the seven millions of men who maintain Louis Napoleon in his present place are proved to have supported him more from the dread of a desperate civil war in the year now about to commence than with any view of foreign aggression. The disclosures of the last week show that it was more from fear of one another than from hostility to Europe that the French have so unanimously acquiesced in a military *coup d'état*. The world will see in due time whether their acquiescence will be of long duration, or whether the proverbial impulsiveness and impatience of the national character will not find a vent against the system which for the time being they are contented to hail as their deliverer from the dreaded evils of an exaggerated and, we believe, a fabulous anarchy.

It must be confessed that 1852 does not open with the clear, unclouded sky, and brilliant prospects of its predecessor. There are clouds upon the horizon which betoken storm, if not hurricane; and if there be not fear among the magnates of the earth, there is at least perplexity. This country, however, has but little to dread. If we have no allies among the potentates of Europe, we shall prove to be sufficient for ourselves; and should there be danger, we have friends in the heart of every despotic state. The hard-working multitudes of all countries cannot but be the friends of England and of English ideas. But, should all European friends fail us, there would remain the new alliance now assuming shape and consistency—the most glorious alliance ever formed between nations since the world began—the alliance of Great Britain and the United States of America. That would, indeed, be a great event to grow out of the troubles and dangers of the Old World; and it is one which is not only possible, but probable.

TWELFTH-NIGHT IN FRANCE.

"THE KING DRINKS!"

Now, now the mirth comes,
With the cake full of plums,
Where bears the King of the sport here;
Beside, we must know,
The pea, also,
Must revell as Queen in the court here.

Begin then to chuse,
This night as ye use,
Who shall for the present delight her;
Be a King by the lot,
And who shall not
Be Twelfth-day Queen for the night here.—HERRICK.

WHAT the quaint old lyrst of the seventeenth century has embalmed in the amber of his verse, a clever artist of our own day—Tony Johannot—has pictured upon the preceding page. It is a right festal scene of the commemoration of Twelfth-night in France—a custom which has survived "the Empire" itself; although at the end of the year 1792 the Council-general of the Commons at Paris passed an *arrêt*, in consequence of which "La fête de Roi" (Twelfth-day) was thenceforth to be called "La fête de Sansculottes." Let us hope that subsequent revolutions have spared this convivial custom; and that many such a party as Tony Johannot has here pictured, may then be found in every quarter of Paris.

The sacred and legendary lore of Twelfth-night—the drawing of a person, King or Queen, by a bean found in a piece of divided cake, is well known. Hence he is called, in France, the "Roi de la Fève," and drinks to the company, while he is saluted in mock dignity with "Le Roi boit" (the King drinks). Jordaeus has painted a fine picture of the Flemish commemoration. In France the custom is many centuries old; for among the cries of Paris, of the thirteenth century, is mentioned beans for Twelfth-day. (Gastel a faire orrois crier.) It is still a favourite festival with every class in France, as the confectioners' shops attest, with their tasteful display of cakes; and not a family dinner-table can dispense with the *obligato fève*, the fortunate drawer of which is saluted with the loyal exclamation, "Le Roi boit," as we see in the family circle of Tony Johannot, though they lack the picturesque costume of Jordaeus's party.

In some parts of France the Bean-King is elected by another process. A child is placed under a table, where he can see nothing; and the master of the feast, holding up a piece of cake, demands whose portion it is to be. The child replies according to his own fancy, and this game continues till the piece which contains the bean has been allotted. A whole court is thus formed, the fool not being forgotten; and every time either of their Majesties is seen to drink, the company are bound to cry out, under pain of a forfeit, "The King (or the Queen) drinks."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THURSDAY, Jan. 1, 1852.

Paris is certainly the most extraordinary capital in the world; nobody can deny that within the last week or two it has passed through a crisis of the most terrible description, yet it is now in all the glories of the masquerade, the great artery of our Boulevards having been suddenly transformed into the semblance of an English country fair. Imagine the immense length of Boulevard extending from the Church of the Madeleine to the Bastille, lined with open booths at each side, in which are displayed all kinds of cheap toys, hardware, haberdashery, children's books, *confitures*, in short, every article that can be named, and all are sold at a price of almost incredible cheapness, these goods being, like Peter Pindar's razors, "made to sell." This kind of open air sale takes place annually at the approach of the new year, but the number of itinerant *marchands* present on this occasion far exceeds anything within recollection. The weather being favourable, the Boulevards are crowded, and every booth seems to find customers. An Englishman visiting Paris for the first time would imagine himself carried back to London as it was a couple of centuries ago, when Temple-bar and Fleet-street were lined with open shops or booths, and every passer-by clamorously assailed to purchase. The great display on the Boulevards is by night, when every little *boutique* being showily lighted up, the brilliancy and movement of the scene has the most picturesque and fairy-like effect. In the meantime the exhibitions of works of art, statuettes, and ingenious toys, some of which are wonderful specimens of skilful workmanship, comprising everything that comes under the head of a New Year's gift, of which Giroux, in the Rue du Coq, and Susse in the Place de la Bourse, possess a kind of monopoly, are crowded to excess by a higher order of customers. Some of the articles at these establishments may justly be termed gems of art.

Though trade and commerce are unquestionably reviving, private fortunes, severely shaken by the disasters of the Revolution of 1848, are still compelled to reduce their expenditure. This forced economy unfortunately lessens the number, already so limited, of our private picture collections. Under the *ancien régime*, the great families of France, such as the Montmorencys, the Rohans, the Coucis, &c., possessed magnificent galleries, which were broken up in 1789 by the abolition of the law of primogeniture, as well as by the expropriations consequent upon the Revolution. In 1787 there were still twenty-nine collections of the first order in Paris, of which but two or three are in existence at present. So numerous were the sales of works of art at that period, that it was found necessary to institute a body of special auctioneers, the *commissaires priseurs*. At present, to facilitate the division of property, the number of sales has considerably increased, and the sale-rooms in the Rue des Jeuneurs frequent contain collections of pictures of immense value. Since three years, among the many treasures of art that have changed hands in those rooms, are the galleries collected by the Orleans family, by M. Debruges, Dumenil, M. Giroux, &c. During the past year alone no less than three thousand pictures were exported into England. Two important sales of pictures took place this week: the first collection was the property of the well-known amateur, Baron Sylvestre, who died about a month ago; the importance of the sale had drawn together a large number of connoisseurs, several of whom became purchasers to a large amount. An English gentleman, Mr. Evans, after a long contest, was adjudged for 820 francs a head of St. Michael, a study by Raphael for his well-known picture of "St. Michael overthrowing Satan." This piece had been in the possession of the Sylvestre family for 300 years. Mr. Rawson, an Englishman also, purchased "A Portrait," by Ribeira, 375 francs; four studies by Watteau, 775 francs. D. Teniers' picture of "Witches at the Sabbath" was knocked down to M. Pillot for 2205 francs. The other collection, the property of M. Cottreau, consisted chiefly of works by Dutch and Flemish masters. The purchasers at this sale were chiefly the same as at the preceding one, Mr. Rawson buying for 210 francs an "Itinerant Dentist," by Lucas, of Leyden; and a "Farmyard," by Ostade, for 700 francs. Terburg's "Portrait of William the Third" was adjudged to M. Pillot for 1040 francs; and a small piece by Paul Potter, a "Dog watching Game," fetched 240 francs. Landscapes by Ruisdael and D. Teniers were knocked down for 2200 francs, and 1860 francs respectively, to an agent acting, it was reported, for an English nobleman. From this brief *aperçu* the importance of these galleries may be estimated. You will also notice that the finest pieces are in the possession of English gentlemen, French amateurs being unable, from want of means, to do more than enter the lists with them at the auction-room.

Musically this is looked on as the dullest season in the year. The Italiens have given us no novelty; Mdlle. Crivelli and Guasco continue their successes in *Ernani*; but after the holidays, which are of very brief duration here, we are promised "Maria di Rohan," with Ferlotti, Guasco, and Mdlle. Fiorentini. At the Grand Opera, M. Gounod's "Sappho" has been revived; but though it has undergone considerable abridgment, it does not seem destined ever to become a favourite. It is well supported by Gueymard and Mdlle. Masson. At the Opéra National a new work by Boieldieu is announced, under the title of "La Butte des Moulins." The other theatres have displayed greater activity: the *Porte St. Martin* has opened its door under a new management, with a fantastic drama by Mery and Gerard de Nerval, in which *Laurent Janszoon*, the inventor of printing, according to the Dutch, is persecuted by his Satanic Majesty, who, however, is ultimately overcome. This affair is entitled "L'Imagerie de Haarlem," and its success was complete. At the *Ambigu* the "Vampire," by Messrs. Dumas and Maquet, attracts in crowds the lovers of the fantastic; virtue is impersonated at the *Gaieté*, as "Jeanne la Fileuse"—an extremely heavy affair, which met with an indifferent reception; while, at the *Gymnase, per contra*, "Les Incertitudes de Rosette," a merry trifle, has made a decided hit, such, in a few words, is our last theatrical budget.

As all the world in London, as in Paris, eats oysters, it may not be uninteresting to mention that, on Friday last, the sale at the *halles aux huîtres* of these succulent bivalves actually reached 396,000! The market is provisioned twice a day by the railways from the coast.

The *Charivari* is beginning to recover its spirits; in reproducing the accounts given of the hospitable treatment of the prisoners arrested on the 2nd December, it says that they were abundantly supplied with provisions of all kinds, a good deal too much of *Ham*.

FRANCE.

An overwhelming majority of the electors exercising the right of universal suffrage, has raised Louis Napoleon to the dictatorship of the French Republic. According to the report of the Consultative Commission, to whom the duty of counting the suffrages was assigned, the number of votes returned in favour of Louis Napoleon amounts to no less than 7,439,216, while the negative votes are 640,737, the total number of votes registered being 8,116,773. This result is regarded as a great victory by Louis Napoleon, who, after the usage of the Emperor when he obtained a victory in the field, has celebrated the occasion with grand religious ceremonies, and with pomp and triumph, partaking of Imperial state in their character.

According to the directions prescribed in decrees issued on the subject, the official announcement of the result of the election was made to the President of the Republic on Wednesday evening, in a solemn and impressive manner, after which it was promulgated in every commune of the Republic. The chief towns of the departments celebrated the event by a *feuilleton* on Thursday, the 1st inst., when a "Te Deum" was chanted in all the churches; and on the 11th the communes are to do the same. In Paris the religious ceremonies in honour of the occasion were celebrated in the ancient cathedral of Notre Dame, and were of a most imposing and magnificent character. All the old flags of the Empire, with tricolor standards, were displayed upon the occasion. The music composed for the coronation of the Emperor was executed by a choir of instrumental and vocal performers, numbering upwards of 800. At the close of the service Louis Napoleon proceeded to the Tuilleries, where in the character of President of the Republic he held a grand reception very nearly resembling an Imperial or Royal levee. All the constituted authorities, the delegates of the departments and arrondissements, and the civil and military authorities, were present at this most imposing ceremonial.

In the morning, at ten o'clock, a salute of ten guns for each million of affirmative votes given to the President was fired from the esplanade of the Invalides. In the evening the public edifices were illuminated, and the President gave an official reception to the *corps diplomatique*, the clergy, and the consistories.

With respect to the forthcoming new Constitution, various rumours and speculations as to its provisions were afloat during the week. It is to

be founded on the Consular Charter, or Act, which was given to France by Napoleon in the year 1800, called the year VIII, of the old Republic.

According to the prevalent statements on the subject, the Senate will be composed of 150 members, chosen among Frenchmen possessing an income of 25,000 francs per annum, or, in default of this qualification, having rendered distinguished services to the State. The latter are to receive a salary of 25,000 francs per annum. The attributions of the Senate are to be as nearly as possible those of the Senate of the Empire; its debates will not be open to the public.

The Legislative body is to be composed of 250 members only. Each electoral arrondissement is to choose three members, among whom the Executive will select one as legislator. Hence there would be 750 candidates elected, of whom 250 would be appointed. Nothing is yet decided as to the degree of publicity to be given to the debates of the Legislative body.

Legislation by decree is still exclusively carried on by the Executive. Amongst the latest decrees are, one uniting the administrations of the Customs and the indirect contributions, and placing M. Greterin, the present Director of the Customs, at the head of both departments; also a decree founded upon a report from the Minister of War on the subject of the military divisions into which France is divided, by which the whole of the French territory is divided into 21 military divisions (as in the time of Louis Philippe) and 86 subdivisions; a decree declaring that no *café*, *cabaret*, or other place for the sale of liquors to be consumed on the premises, can be opened in future without the previous permission of the authorities, and that establishments of that kind already existing can be closed by order of the prefect as a measure of public security—persons opening *cafés* without authority, to be punished with fine and imprisonment; a decree regulating the premiums to be given to vessels engaged in the cod fishery; a decree dissolving the Chamber of Commerce of Havre, which had disapproved of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état*; and a decree enacting new pains and penalties against persons attempting to destroy telegraphs, or to intercept the communications by them.

The twenty-nine representatives now detained at Sainte Pelagie are divided into three categories, as follows:—1. Those who were arrested at their houses between five and six o'clock in the morning of the 2d, viz. M. Nadaud, Greppo, Valentin, and Charles Lagrange. 2. Those who were arrested at the Mairie of the 10th arrondissement; M. Joret, Paulin Durieu, Teilhard-Laterrière, Autouy Thouret, Pascal Duprat, Latrade, Besse, Renaud, and Marc-Dufraisse. 3. Those who have been arrested since the 2d inst.: M. Belin, Cholat, Richardet, Burhard, Gambon, Colfauvre, Laboulaye, Racouchot, Delbetz, Chaix, Perguier, Faure, Benoit, Madet, Huguenin, and Lafond.

The sham of maintaining the Republican inscription, "Liberty! equality! fraternity!" under present circumstances, has appeared so very glaring to the Prefect of the department of Allier (one of the lately disturbed districts), that he issued the following decree, dated the 19th ult.:

Whereas political inscriptions, and particularly the words "liberty," "equality," and "fraternity," which figure on most of the public buildings, present no character of utility, but are, on the contrary, for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt by holding up to them the emblem and recollection of a triumphant insurrection; whereas the same may be said of the trees, called "of liberty," which obstruct our public squares and walks, and are now dried up and decayed sticks, the Prefect decree:—

"Article 1. Every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' 'fraternity,' shall be immediately removed from the fronts of public edifices and private dwellings. The trees of liberty shall be cut down or rooted up."

"Article 2. Trees which, having grown luxuriantly, are an ornament to the commune, are alone to be excepted."

UNITED STATES.

The intelligence from New York this week is dated the 20th ult.

Kossuth and his speeches still continued almost the sole topic of interest. At Washington Mr. Seward's resolution welcoming the Magyar chief to the country and the capital passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 6, and the House of Representatives by a vote of 181 to 16. On this point the *New York Evening Express* says:—

The President will send the resolution of Congress to Kossuth, accompanied by a letter written in the spirit of the resolution itself. The guest will be permitted to address Congress, if he desires to do so, and it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth, on his visiting the capital. It is also contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets. In the Senate, on the 16th, a committee of three was ordered to wait on Kossuth, on his arrival in Washington, and invite him to the chamber of that august body.

The *New York Herald* of the 17th ult. says:—

We are informed that a special messenger was despatched from Washington last night, by the President, to invite Kossuth to the national capital under the joint resolution of welcome passed by the two Houses.

Deputations, invitations, public dinners, &c. were daily crowding upon the Hungarian hero, who, during the frenzy of popularity which his visit has called up for the nonce, is in a fair way of being "killed with kindness." His health, which at best was not very strong, is described as being much enfeebled by the excessive labour imposed upon him of receiving and responding to the numerous addresses pouring in from almost every town and association in the American Union. He had already made upwards of twenty-six set orations since his arrival in New York. On the 11th ult. a grand banquet was given in his honour at the Irving-house by the corporation of New York. The speech of Kossuth on this occasion was said to be his masterpiece. It developed in the clearest manner his views and expectations regarding the course of the United States in reference to intervention in Hungarian affairs.

A grand banquet given him by the bar was held on the 19th. On the 22d Kossuth was to leave for Washington.

Various reports were ripe at New York relative to the course likely to be taken by the Russian and Austrian Ministers, in consequence of the official reception of Kossuth by Congress. It was stated that their passports were to be demanded; but nothing positive had transpired.

Large donations in aid of Hungary continue to be forwarded to Kossuth, and various plans are mooted in the papers for facilitating the collection of the subscriptions and augmenting their amount.

From California accounts had been received by the *Daniel Webster* to the 1st November, which was the bearer of 1,000,000 dollars in gold dust, and conveyed the information that 2,000,000 dollars more were on their way from Panama.

At Marysville and Sonora many murders had taken place. The *Marysville Herald* states that sixteen dead bodies had been found in one week. The vigilance committee had made several arrests.

A smart shock of an earthquake, which lasted five minutes, had been felt at San Francisco.

Of general news there is nothing calling for notice.

The Christiana treason trial, for the rescue of the fugitive slaves, in which the owner was killed, has ended in the acquittal of Hanway, and the withdrawal of all the other indictments.

The Forrest divorce case was still proceeding, and likely to occupy several days. Mr. Forrest himself had been examined.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Advices by extraordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring intelligence this week from Bombay or Dec. 2, and Calcutta Nov. 27, by which we learn that the military expedition against the Mooltan tribes, under Sir Colin Campbell had proved successful in all its undertakings, but the enemy still continued to offer resistance. The entire Mooltan field force had been directed to be prepared for moving at a moment's notice along the line of the frontier, after the mountaineers, it was presumed, who had been annoying our outposts.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Lord Granville, the new Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, took possession of his office in Downing-street on Saturday. During the week he has received the complimentary visits of the ambassadors, ministers, and chargés d'affaires. On Monday morning Lord Granville had an audience of the Queen at Windsor Castle. Lord John Russell arrived in town on Saturday from Richmond-park, received a visit from the Count de Flahault, and returned to the country in the afternoon. Sir George Grey left town on Monday, on a visit to Sir Francis Baring, at his seat, Stratton-Park, Winchester, to meet the Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule. Lord Lansdowne is at his seat, Bowood, with Lord Seymour, and a select circle. Lord Minto is still in Scotland, entertaining a select party at Minto House. Lord Broughton remains at Eristoke-park. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Grey, and Lord Clarendon are in town. Sir Charles Fox, Mr. Edmund Leahy, and Mr. Mathew Leahy, had an interview with Earl Granville at the Foreign office on Wednesday. A deputation, consisting of Mr. Schneider, Sir W. Foster, Mr. Poole, and Mr. Ranking, had an interview with Earl Grey on Wednesday, at the Colonial-office. Mr. J. A. Smith had on Wednesday an interview with Earl Grey. The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere has arrived at Bowood Park, Wilts, on a visit to the Marquis of Lansdowne.

DIPLOMATIC LEVEE.—On Tuesday afternoon, Earl Granville, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, held a diplomatic levee at the Foreign-office, Downing street. The reception was attended by the Ambassador of France (Count Walewski); the Ministers of Belgium (M. Van de Weyer), Buenos Ayres (M. Moreno), Bavaria (Baron de Cetó), Russia (Baron Bruño), Prussia (Chevalier Bunsen), Sweden and Norway (Baron de Rehnsen), United States of America (Mr. Abbott Lawrence), Greece (M. Tricoupé), Turkey (M. Mussurus), Austria (Count Buol), Portugal (Count de Lavradio), Brazil (Chevalier de Macedo), Naples and the Two Sicilies (Prince Carini), Persia (Sheftee Khan); the Chargé d'Affaires of Peru (M. Rivero), Denmark (M. de Bielke), Spain (M. Comyn), Sardinia (the Marquis of Oldoini), Guatemala and Costa Rica (M. Wallerstein and Colonel Facio). Their Excellencies appeared in their respective diplomatic costumes, and such as were members of orders of knighthood wore their respective insignia. The reception was concluded at half-past five o'clock.

THE FAMILY CABINET.—There are fifteen Ministers in the Cabinet, of whom nine are related; namely, Lord John Russell, Lord Minto, Lord Granville, Lord Grey, Sir George Grey, Sir Charles Wood, Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Labouchere, and Sir Francis Baring. The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Truro, Lord Broughton, Mr. Fox Maule, Lord Seymour, and the Marquis of Clarendon are not in the family alliance. The Prime Minister is supported by his father-in-law, the Earl of Minto, and his cousin, Lord Granville, who is cousin to the Earl of Carlisle. Earl Grey has with him his brother-in-law, Sir C. Wood; his cousin, Sir G. Grey, who is brother-in-law to Sir F. Baring, who is cousin and brother-in-law to Mr. Labouchere.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES.—On Thursday the Act of Parliament to simplify the forms of appointments to certain offices and the manner of passing grants under the Great Seal (14 and 15 Vict., cap. 82) came into force, repealing the statute 27 Henry 8, c. 11, by which all writings to be passed under the Great Seal were passed through the offices of the Signet and Privy Seal by warrants. In every case where any gift or grant is required to be passed, her Majesty may, by her warrant to the Lord Chancellor, cause letters patent to be passed, which warrant shall be a sufficient warrant for passing letters patent, and no Queen's bill, Signet bill, or Privy Seal bill shall be necessary to the passing of such letters patent. The offices of clerks of the Signet and Privy Seal are by this act abolished, and compensation is to be given to the persons holding the offices. The duties of the Signet-office (not superseded by this act) are to be performed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Treasury is to regulate the Privy Seal offices, and to fix salaries. Rules are to be made for passing letters patent. The act is not to affect letters patent, &c., not passed through the Signet and Privy Seal offices.

THE BROMPTON AND NUNHEAD CEMETERIES.—The Treasury have determined to abandon Mr. Peacock's award in reference to the purchase of the Brompton and Nunhead Cemeteries; and by this abandonment the operation of the Metropolitan Interments Act has, for all practical purposes, been suspended.

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.—Tuesday next is appointed for the annual day at the Sheriff's-office, Red Lion-square, for the Holborn district, which extends to a considerable distance, including Camden-town, by the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, to hear objections to the new House Duty. The assessments are made on the rent or annual value of the premises; on private houses 9d., and on shops 6d. in the pound. According to a note on the duty-paper, the assessments are payable by instalments half-yearly; viz. in September and 20th of March, or within ten days; and if not paid the defaulters will be subjected to proceedings; and if they remove from the parish without discharging the taxes due, or leaving sufficient goods whereon a distress can be made, they will be liable to a penalty of £20.

THE INCOME TAX.—Mr. Charles Jellicoe, last Monday evening, read a paper before the members of the Institute of Actuaries, of which he is one of the Vice-Presidents, "On the inequitable operation of the Property and Income Tax enactments, as regards life and other interests; and on the principles by which direct taxation should be regulated." Mr. Jellicoe maintained, that, according to the present system of assessment, it was possible for the rate to vary from 1s. 9d. to £3, so that, as circumstances differ, one individual may be called upon to pay more than thirty times the sum required from another, although their real and absolute property be precisely of the same value. It is this taxing of professional incomes, as if they arose out of real property, which constituted the great grievance of the property tax as now levied. The principle ought to be, that the contribution of every person should be directly as to the means he has of making it, or as the value of his share in the commonwealth, and not as the amount of his receipts in the year, which, as a general rule, affords no evidence whatever of the extent of his capability to supply the exigencies of the State. He would divide income obtained by any professional labour into three classes, the highest grade to be assessed at seven years' purchase of the net annual proceeds, the next at half that rate, and the last, as comprehending unsettled labourers merely, escaping the operations of the tax altogether. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Hardy, F. R. S., and Mr. Hodge, actuaries, took part in the discussion that followed Mr. Jellicoe's interesting paper, pointing out how heavily the income tax pressed on insurance offices, which had to pay on investment, and not on profits. As charitable bodies were exempted, the law was evaded by transferring annuities to them, and the Government, instead of getting 7d. in the pound, got nothing. If all kinds of income were reduced into property, and the amount taxed, the absurd and unjust inequalities might be remedied, and any minister who would achieve that reform would immortalize his name. One office whose profits were £25,000 had paid on £60,000. Mr. Lodge suggested that the income tax should be abolished altogether.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—On Wednesday a public meeting took place at the London Tavern, Sir John Musgrave in the chair, in order to promote the presentation of a testimonial to the acting members of the Executive Committee, namely Colonel Sir W. Reid, Henry Cole, and C. Wentworth Dilke, Esqrs. The resolutions were moved and seconded by Alderman Wire, Messrs. Anderson, S. Sidney, Besley, Durham, and Winchworth (chairman of the Society of Arts), who stated that had it not been for Mr. Fuller, there would have been no Exhibition, as he had found a contractor, when it was about to fall to the ground from want of money. Mr. S. Sidney declared that Messrs. Munday, the original contractors, ought to be included in the testimonial, as well as Mr. Fuller. The general committee is as follows:—Messrs. Liddiard and Co., Spiers and Son, Hubert and Co., Abert and Co., Smith and Sons, Besley and Co., Townsend and Co., Jackson and Graham, Salomons and Sons, Lewis and Allenby, Jacob Bell, Esq., M.P., Erard and Co., Winchworth, Windsor and Newton, Day and Son, Winsfield and Co., Chance Brothers, John Pask, Fry and Co., Nicholay and Sons, R. Cocks and Co., T. B. Durham, J. S. Deed, Sir J. Musgrave, Bart., S. H. Blackwell, Esq., Powell and Sons, Deane, Adams and Deane, Deans and Day, Deputy Obbald, Keith and Co., Thurston and Co., Westley, Richards and Co., John Kohler, W. B. Simpson, Hunt and Roskell, Holland and Sons, John Webb, Rev. W. Mitchell, A. M., G. Deane, J. Glaisher, J. Mcchi, J. Sommers, Alderman Wire, Gardner, and Besley, with power to add to their number. Chevalier Lencisa, the Sardinian Commissioner, has addressed a letter to the Executive Committee, dated December 22d, thanking them for the attention shown to the Sardinian exhibitors, and especially referring to Colonel Reid, the Governor of Malta. "I feel," he states, "it were impossible to enumerate the many and lasting benefits which must result from the grand idea of the illustrious Prince under whose auspices the great undertaking was carried to its fullest development. I feel persuaded that it will ever be referred to as the most stupendous conception of modern times, inasmuch as it demonstrates what may be accomplished by a country whose respect for the laws goes hand in hand with liberty, and where the conviction has practically prevailed for the first time in the world's history, that nations do not profit by each other's losses, but that they grow to be great and thriving by each other's prosperity, or in other words that each individual portion is interested in the general prosperity."

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting, convened by the "Council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers," was held at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, to discuss the present state of the iron trades, and the amalgamated society in relation thereto. The hall was crowded chiefly with mechanics. In the statement of the council it was declared that it was the intention of the engineers, machinists, millwrights, smiths, and pattern-makers to abolish piece-work and overtime, disclaiming at the same time any intention to intimidate their employers. They consider overtime is injurious to employers, and the dearest possible way of doing work. Overtime work costs nearly double that of ordinary labour, and the health of the workmen is seriously injured, besides preventing him from acquiring knowledge. Piece-work causes men to work beyond their physical powers. The Executive Council concluded by announcing that after the 31st of December the practice of systematic piece-work and overtime should be discontinued. Mr. Joseph Munro, chairman of the Council, presided; and Mr. Newton, of the council, defended the objects of the society, and protested strongly against being identified with the principles of Louis Blanc, the Communist. Mr. R. Braden, Mr. G. Usher, Mr. J. Collins, Mr. Hemm, of Manchester, Mr. J. Hoskings, Mr. J. Potts, and Mr. W. Brown moved and seconded resolutions to carry out the views of the society, and an address to employers was circulated. An attempt of Mr. Ernest Jones, the Chartist, to address the meeting was put down after a tremendous uproar. An expectation is entertained by the men that a proposition on their part, to refer the decision of the question at issue to the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord R. Grosvenor, the Earl A. Kimber, or any influential public men who have taken an interest in the relations between employer and operative, may be ultimately accepted by employers.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The Prime Minister will receive the deputation next Tuesday, the 6th inst.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday Professor Faraday delivered the second of a course of lectures which he is giving to juvenile students of natural philosophy, at the Institution in Albemarle-street. There was a large attendance, as on the previous Saturday. He applied himself to the subject of the attraction of aggregation, or the law according to which the particles composing any substance adhere to one another; elucidating his observations by a great number of experiments and illustrations, the principles the lecturer laid down being appropriately of a very elementary character.

POPLAR LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday night, the inauguration took place in the building in High-street, Poplar; the chair being occupied by J. Dowson, Esq., the partner of Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., who was absent from illness. The speakers were Messrs. J. Humphreys, Parry, and J. Paine, barristers; the Rev. J. Stinson, the Rev. J. Pare, B.A., the Rev. G. Smith, Messrs. George Crikshank and Dakin. 200 members are already enrolled. R. Green, Esq., the shipowner, has liberally contributed to the library, and there is every prospect of success for the institution; the reading-room was opened on Thursday.

BETHNAL-GREEN RAGGED SCHOOLS.—The Lord Mayor presided at the annual meeting on Monday night at Crosby Hall. The report stated that the receipts for the past year were £238, and the expenditure £272. The attendance of scholars had averaged between 700 and 800. The good effects of the schools were strongly proved, and a lending library had been formed.

REFORMATORY AND PREVENTIVE SCHOOLS.—A deputation from the Conference held at Birmingham on the 10th December, on the subject of Reformatory and Preventive Schools, had an interview with Sir George Grey last Saturday, at the Home Office. The deputation consisted of Mr. David Power (Reverend of Ipswich), Rev. T. Carter (Chaplain of the Liverpool Borough Gaol), Mr. J. Adshad (Manchester), Mr. J. Hubback (Liverpool), Mr. W. Locke (Hon. Secretary to the Ragged School Union, London), Rev. J. Field (Chaplain to the Borongh Gaol, Reading), and the Rev. Sydney Turner (Redhill).

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SCHOOL.—On Monday the half-yearly meeting was held at the London Tavern; Mr. John Masterman, M.P., in the chair. The receipts for the past year had been £5425 8s. 4d., and the expenditure £1619 2s. 10d. The institution had existed five years, and only one case of illness had terminated fatally. The children were enjoying perfect health. The board had not yet met with a site for the building. The election of five boys and three girls took place; six had left the institution during the last year, having completed their term, and had received situations.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—From the report presented to the meeting at the London Tavern, last Saturday—Mr. Gunton in the chair—it appears that the receipts were £824 9s. 6d., and the expenditure £192 18s. 9d., leaving a balance of £631 10s. 8d. The managing committee, treasurer, and other officials for the year 1852 were nominated. The prospects of the society are gradually improving, and at the next half-yearly meeting several applicants for annuities were expected.

SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND.—Of the many excellent objects achieved by this institution, it ought to be more generally known the pupils are taught music scientifically, and with a view to their becoming organists of parish or district churches. The teacher is Mr. Turle, the organist of Westminster Abbey. Recently, several of the inmates have been successful in obtaining situations, and in every instance the most satisfactory accounts have been received of their abilities and good conduct. The last elected was named Samuel Hollingshead. Through the kind recommendation of Mr. Walker, the organ-builder, he was elected as organist to the church of the Moor, Herefordshire, lately erected by the munificence of Mrs. Penry. Situations have also been recently obtained by pupils of the institution at Blackheath and Whitehaven; and there are at present three or four pupils in the school as competent to undertake situations as those who have been so fortunate as to obtain them. They are capable of fulfilling the duties as those who are blessed with vision and they are willing to afford their services for a moderate remuneration.

BUILDERS' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.—A special general meeting took place on Tuesday, at the offices in New Oxford-street, to grant pensions and give relief to decayed members. Eight males and four females are now on the funds; and the committee appeal for further support, to enable them to elect additional pensioners; for which purpose it is resolved to give a second annual ball on the 19th of July. The receipts for the past year were £1278 17s. 2d.; and the balance in hand is £350, of which it was ordered that £200 should be invested in Stock, £100 in the Almshouse Fund, and £50 for the Relief Fund.

SUBURBAN ARTISAN SCHOOL.—We were much gratified on Tuesday evening by a visit to the conversazioni of the North London School of Drawing and modelling, held in High-street, Camden-town. The school has been established for the instruction of workmen employed in casting and chasing of metals, masonry, carving, plastering, cabinet-making, house-painting, and decorating, &c., in a true knowledge of form. The specimens exhibited testify to the success of the plan. Those belonging to the female class claim deservedly our preference. Among the curiosities exhibited were that fine piece of grand re-pose in painting, known as "Turner's Mill," painted by the great artist now no more, in emulation of Rembrandt, and a reduced model of the "Amazon," by Kiss, lent for the occasion by Mr. Scott Russell. Some specimens of Wheatstone's stereoscope-dangereux types were remarkably interesting, both in a scientific and artistic point of view. We likewise admired Mr. T. Woolner's design for a monument to the poet Wordsworth. The arrangements of the conversazioni were in all respects satisfactory. The room was crowded, and among the company were many distinguished individuals. The pressure, however, prevented us from being so critical on the objects presented as we desired.

CANADA COMPANY.—At the half-yearly meeting on Wednesday, at the offices, St. Helen's-place, the report as to the prosperity of the company was favourable. The land sold up to Dec. 11 was as follows:—Crown reserves, 7716 acres, at 13s. 1d. per acre; and in the Huron district, 13,645, at 13s. 2d.; making a total of 21,361 acres. The land leased was:—Crown reserves, 16,997 acres, at 17s. 6d.; Huron tract, 99,004, at 15s. 10d.; in all, 116,001, at an average of 16s. 1d. per acre. This was an increase over 1850 of 19,362 acres. The receipts in Canada to Dec. 11 were £56,072 18s. 6d., being an increase over 1850 of £10,500. The land had not fetched quite so much as on former occasions, the selected lands having been sold first. Out of the receipts in Canada £12,000 of the debenture debt had been cleared, which now amounted to £121,200. The funds in hand were sufficient to pay the dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and there was £300 balance in the hands of the treasurer. The amount remitted to this country, through the company, from settlers to their friends during the year, was £12,973, and the amount sent to Canada was £21,300. The demands of the colony for emigrants still continued great, although 41,270 persons had gone to Canada. Mr. Gillespie, who had just returned from a tour in America, stated that there was no better country for growing wheat than the district between the three great lakes.

FUNERAL OF MR. TURNER, R.A.—On Tuesday the mortal remains of this great artist were received within the walls of St. Paul's, and borne to their final resting-place in the catacombs. Many of the most distinguished of our painters, and many private friends, paid the last tribute of respect to his remains, and followed, his bier, and a long procession of mourning coaches and private carriages preceded it to the Cathedral. Among those who attended the sad ceremonial were Mr. Harpur, the chief mourner, with crapes hatband and scarf, Mr. Jones, Mr. P. Hardwick, Mr. Munro, Mr. Griffith, Sir Charles Eastlake, Mr. Mulready, Mr. Chalon, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. C. Stanfield, Mr. Macrise, Mr. Withington, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Barry, Mr. Knight, Mr. Landseer, Mr. Webster, Mr. Herbert, Mr. Cope, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. Grant, Mr. Creswick, Mr. Redgrave, Dr. Mayo, Mr. Hart, Mr. Cockrell, Mr. Copley Fielding, Mr. Hodge, Colonel Thwaites, Mr. Winders, Mr. Hardwicke, the Rev. Mr. Kingsley, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Marsh, Dr. Price, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Pound. His housekeeper—for the deceased was a bachelor—was also in the funeral procession, with Mrs. F. Danby. When the hearse arrived at the entrance to the Cathedral the coffin was received by the clergy, and the procession slowly passed up the aisle—the singing boys, vicars chorals, vergers, minor canons, the Dean, the Archdeacon, the Ven. Hale Hale, the Canon Residentiary, and the Rev. Mr. Champneys being in attendance, and forming in front of the pall-bearers and mutes. The choristers chanted the Death March in Sain, and the organ pealed through the aisle as the coffin was borne into the chapel, where it was laid down while the Dean read the commencement of the service for the dead, after which it was raised, and while it was being carried towards the catacombs the rest of the service was performed according to the rubric, and at the conclusion the coffin was deposited in one of the vaults. It bore the simple inscription "Joseph Mallard Turner, Esq., R.A., died Dec. 19, 1851, aged 79 years." A considerable crowd was attracted outside by the ceremonial, and about 500 persons were present in the aisle and the chapel.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—After Monday next the whole of the letter receivers in rural districts will be denominated sub-postmasters, and the name of receiver will be limited to those who keep letter-receiving boxes in towns. The machinery for accounting to the public revenue for the unpaid postage on letters originating and delivered in the same official district will be simplified. This can now be done, it appears, in consequence of the compulsory prepayment of postage by stamps in the provinces. Already this new regulation of compulsory stamp prepayment has reduced the sum collected by country postmasters for postage on letters sent by cross-road mail to one-eighth of what it amounted to previous to the introduction of the new regulation, and it has also reduced the postage collected by country postmasters on correspondence passing through London upwards of 20 per cent. For the year ending in January, 1851, provincial postmasters collected upwards of £400,000 in money postage, and upwards of £800,000 for postage stamps. For the future the amount of postage in money will be immensely reduced, and the amount for postage stamps will be proportionately increased.

THE TEMPLE JURISDICTION.—In a coroner's inquest on the late Joseph Douglas, Esq., a barrister, a member of the Western Circuit, and revising barrister at Dorset, the verdict was that the deceased died from loss of blood from a wound on the upper part of the left temporal artery, produced by having accidentally fallen against a key then in the lower part of the bookcase. It was supposed that, on the 24th ult., when he returned to his chambers, he was in the act of pulling off his boot, when he fell and upset the table, and was thrown against the bookcase. A difficulty had been raised which coroner was to hold the inquest. Mr. Payne, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Wakley considered the Temple out of their jurisdiction; and at last Mr. Higgs held the inquest, as the locality was in the duchy of Lancaster.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At a fire on Wednesday night, in a room at 10, Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven-dials, a dressmaker, Mary Manton, aged fifty, was burnt to death. It is supposed that the deceased accidentally set fire to herself, as the candlestick was found by her side.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Mr. T. Phinn is appointed Recorder of Devonport, in the room of Mr. J. Greenwood, Q.C.; Mr. J. Jones, Judge of the County Court in Circuit 31, is appointed Recorder of Carmarthen; to the Hon. Henry Staniley, Precis Writer at the Foreign Office, is appointed a Paid Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople; the Hon. W. Stewart, now Unpaid Attaché to the Embassy at Paris, is appointed Second Paid Attaché at that Embassy, now Unpaid Attaché to the Legation at Vienna, is appointed Second Paid Attaché to the Legation.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—At a recent meeting of the committee of this club the names of Captain Holder and Mr. M'Geachy Alleyne were ordered to be struck out of the list of members.

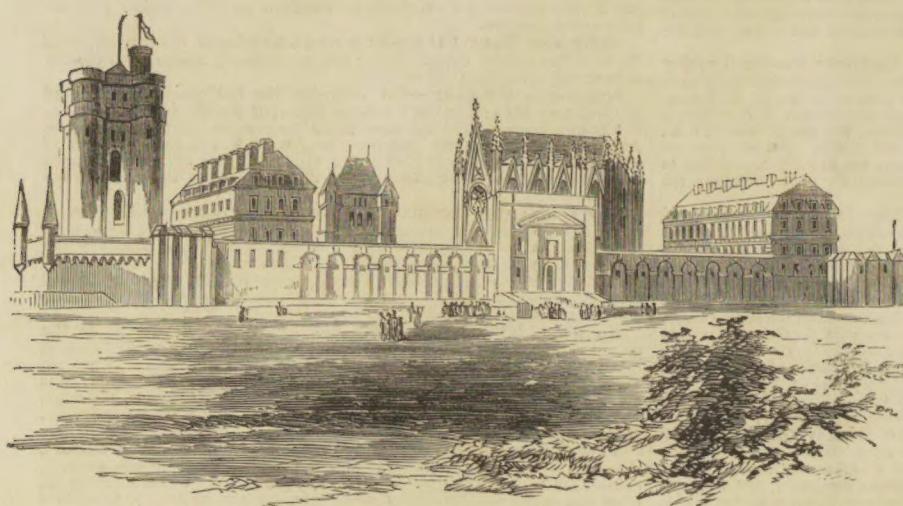
SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the South-Sea House; C. Franks, Esq., in the chair. The balance-sheet showed the revenue for the past six months amounted to £149,070 13s. 9d., and the outgoings to £84,033 9s.; leaving a balance of £65,037 4s. 9d. Out of this amount a dividend 1½ per cent. was declared, amounting to £64,038 14s. 6d.; leaving £938 10s. 3d. to be carried to the next account.

THE COAST AND CENTRAL SOUTH-WESTERN LINES TO EXETER.—At the adjourned meeting at the Nine Elms station, on Wednesday, the result of the poll on the two proposed lines to Exeter, viz. the central, via Salisbury, and the coast, via Dorchester, was announced. There were 4095 votes for the coast line, and 3125 for the central one. The chairman stated that the directors would carry out the views of the majority, the promoters of the coast scheme being ready to go before Parliament.

NATIONAL MERCANTILE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—From the annual report presented on Tuesday, at the meeting at the London Tavern, it appears that the total income was £42,226 6s. 6d., and the number of policies had increased from 158,315 to 178,037. The claims for deaths in 1851 were £4694. The society was established in 1838 by some commercial travellers. In the evening the directors and friends of the company dined together; Mr. Wilcoxson in the chair.

THE NATIONAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—On Thursday a circular, signed by Sir J. Walmsley, was issued, announcing that a Conference would be convened in London of delegates from every part of the United Kingdom, in order that such a manifestation of public opinion might be made as to secure a radical and complete measure of reform. The meeting of Parliament is suggested as the most suitable time for the conference, but the precise day has not been fixed.

METROPOLITAN



THE CHÂTEAU OF VINCENNES.

THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

THE accompanying Illustrations show the localities of a few of the leading incidents in the recent *coup d'état* in Paris and the departments of France.

The Château of Vincennes, about a league east of Paris, was the prison to which were conveyed several of the persons arrested early in the struggle. Vincennes has been for seven centuries a place of historical interest, and for nearly a century and a half the Castle has been a state prison. Mirabeau was confined in it from 1777 to 1780. In 1804 the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien was shot there by order of Napoleon, and buried in the southern ditch of the fortress; but the body was removed to the chapel in 1816. Prince Polignac and other Ministers of Charles X. were confined there after the Revolution of 1830; and we need scarcely repeat how the château and chasseurs of Vincennes occur in the records of the recent revolution. The castle had formerly nine towers, eight of which were demolished in 1818. It has for some time past been used as the central dépôt of artillery for the garrison of Paris, and has been put in a state of complete defence, great alterations being made in consequence of the fortification of the capital.

Fort Valérien was the prison of M. Thiers; it is the citadel of the fortifications of Paris, and the most imposing of all the forts. Our views now shift to the scenes of the struggle in the Departments.

Digne, the chief town of the Basses Alpes, on Christmas-day, was in the hands of 5000 troops, with ten pieces of artillery. The news of the *coup d'état* arrived hereon the night of the 5th ult., and in less than two hours afterwards the leading men of the Republican party, Jourdan, Buisson, Cotte, Barneaud, and some dozen others, formed themselves into a provisional government, and issued proclamations calling the department to arms. The appeal was first put up in manuscript, and the tocsin was at once sounded; but before midnight printed appeals, signed by the chieftains of the rising, were circulated in the remotest parts of the Basses Alpes by mounted express. About two o'clock on the morning of the 6th, almost the whole adult male population of Digne was in arms, and the streets were lighted by innumerable torches borne by men, women, and even children, whose universal cry was, "To arms in defence of the Republic!" mingled with cries of "Vive Cavaignac!" "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale!" "Vive la Constitution!" The tocsin still sounded, and the National Guards,

appearing, ranged themselves with the people to the cry of "Vive la République!" The gendarmerie ran to the prefecture, where they barricaded themselves, but to no purpose, for in a few minutes it was summoned by Buisson, who, with another of the chiefs, appeared at the head of a company of the civic troops. Without the least hesitation, the prefecture was placed at the disposal of the Provisional Government. Towards morning the country people, who had been summoned during the night by the mounted couriers, came in thousands, armed with muskets, pistols, and swords, headed by the chiefs of the various villages; and at

tradespeople for the supplies necessary for such of the people as had not the means of paying. * * * * The whole of the 10th, in Digne, was spent in attending to the wounded, and the insurgents bivouacked in the streets and the neighbouring fields, without any sign of the threatened attack from the troops said to have been on their march from the Higher Alps.

Sisteron.—A letter from this place of the 10th says:—"A band of insurgents, coming from Dauphiné, was vigorously repulsed by the guns of the citadel. It dispersed before crossing the bridge over the Durance, to proceed to Digne. The offices of the receivers were saved from pillage by the energy and courage of some men of order, and particularly of the authorities who are in the citadel. The insurgents, commanded by Buisson of Manosque, went to the Mairie and demanded the heads of three hundred notables of the country, and the pillage of the place for three hours; but the energy of the commandant of the citadel, who threatened to bombard them, and the obstinate refusal of the Mairie to agree to such barbarous orders, disheartened the rioters, and Buisson, after vainly attempting to succeed in his object, by proposing to place in the front rank all the women in the town, in order to deter the commandant of the citadel from performing his duty, departed for Digne. 300 troops and a brigade of gendarmerie have just passed this place, *en route* for Digne."

* * * * All the department of the Basses Alpes is in the power of the Socialists. The mails are stopped, and the couriers searched. The despatches are opened, and all those addressed to public functionaries confiscated. More than 4000 insurgents have invested the *chef-lieu*, Digne. About 2000 men from the rural communes are at Sisteron, endeavouring to take possession of the citadel, which is only guarded by 80 men. The municipal authorities have been compelled to resign their functions, and a Socialist commission is sitting at the Hôtel de Ville. The sub-prefect and all the authorities have entered the citadel. The insurgents are all armed. The town has all the appearance of a place taken by assault. The Government has received intelligence of what has taken place, and is adopting energetic measures for the repression of the insurrection."

Clamecy was the focus of the insurrection, thus described in the following details of the affair given by the *Constitutionnel*:—"In the night of the 5th a band of several hundred insurgents, armed with muskets, scythes, and clubs, penetrated into the town of Clamecy. The National

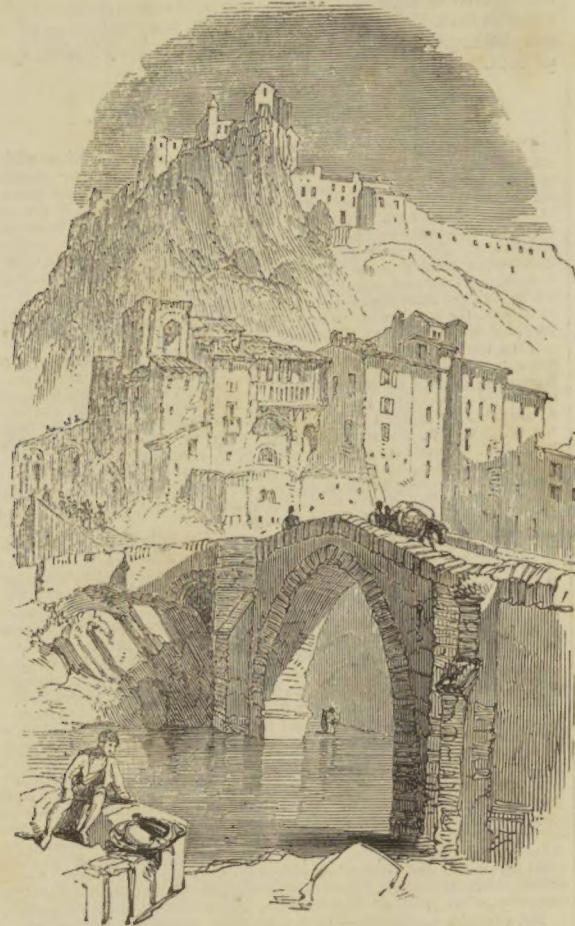


DIGNE, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.



CLAMECY.

Guard were taken by surprise, but, nevertheless, assembled, and, united to the gendarmerie, opposed a vigorous resistance. Their efforts were vain, as they were numerically too weak to drive back the insurgents, who became complete masters of the town, and barricaded every street, so that no one could either enter or leave it. Some of them sounded the tocsin in order to raise the country, while others went to the sub-prefecture, which was pillaged and devastated. All the houses in the town were sacked, and a number of the inhabitants assassinated. On receiving intelligence of these events, the Prefect of the department and General Pellion proceeded to the spot; they had with them a sufficient force to keep the insurgents in awe, but unfortunately not enough to make an immediate attack on the town. They were compelled to send for reinforcements to the neighbouring garrisons. The authorities and the troops took a



SISTERON, DEPARTMENT OF THE LOWER ALPS.

position on the heights which command the town, where they waited until they were prepared to make an assault on it."

TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE LATE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Early in the coup was commenced the demolition of the temporary building in which the Legislative Assembly used to sit; and its removal has been rapidly proceeded with. The furniture was first carried away, openings were then made in the side walls, and the roof was next taken down. The only entrance then used was that in the Rue de l'Université, communicating with the hotel of the President of the Assembly.

"Of the late National Assembly (says the *Times* correspondent's letter of Friday week)—the theatre of so many passionate appeals, of so much fruitless wisdom and barren eloquence—only four bare walls are now left standing; and in a few days even these will completely disappear. It is known that the erection was temporary, and intended only to last three months, instead of more than three years. It



OFFICE OF THE NEWSPAPER POLICE.

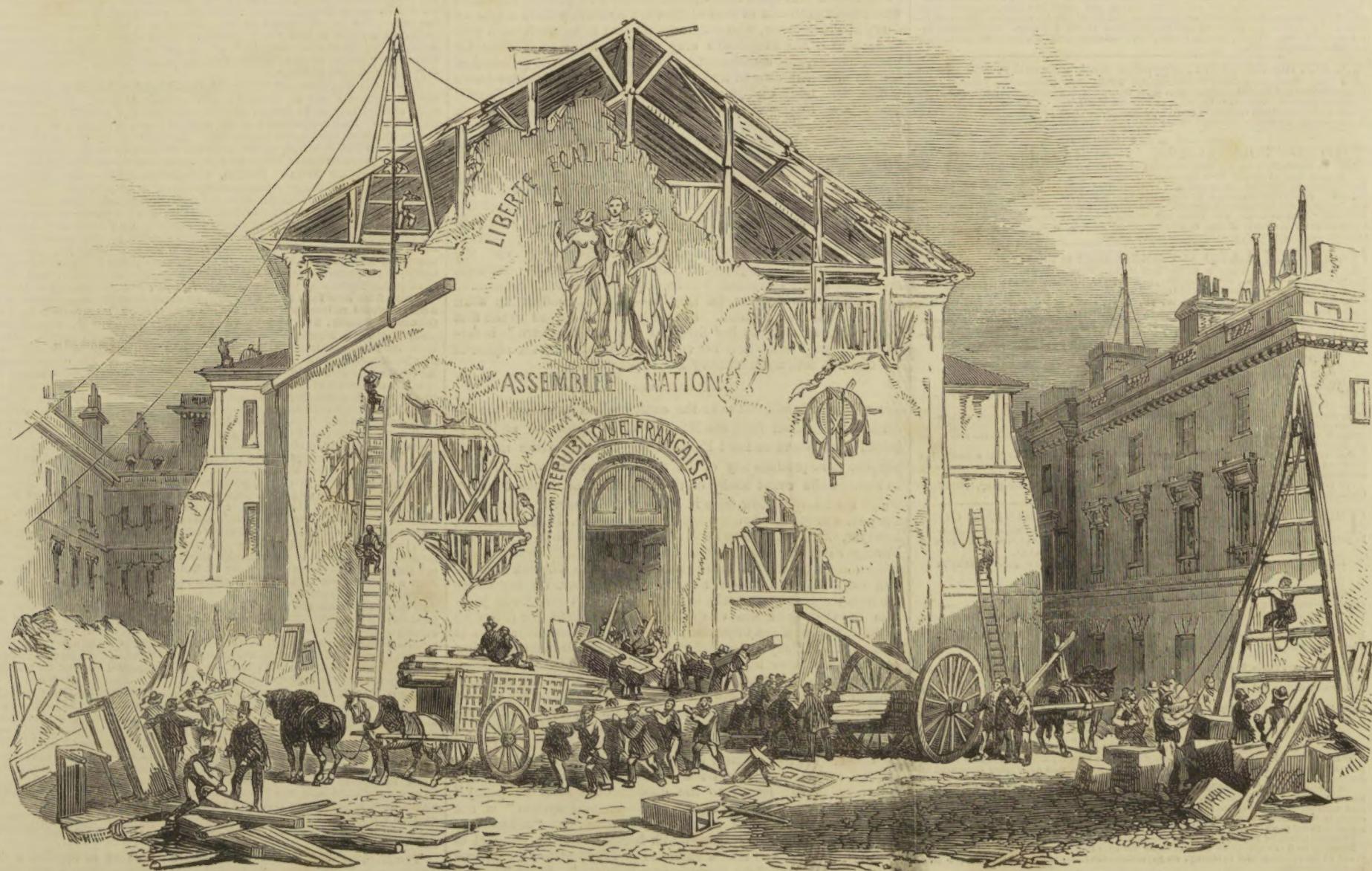
was constructed almost entirely of wood, plaster, and canvas, with very little masonry. Workmen are still employed in removing all traces of the building, which, indeed, was a deformity to the fine palace of which it was the appendage. I passed near the spot to-day, and in the courtyards I found artillery-men sauntering about, or cleaning their guns, and the workmen, throwing about the fragments of the bureaux and the benches, did so with very little compunction—quite as little as the gravedigger in "Hamlet" manifests at tossing about the relics of perhaps as mighty men."

THE CENSORSHIP IN PARIS.

The above Sketch represents a scene of daily and hourly occurrence in Paris since the memorable 2d of December. Paris being in a state of siege, the liberty of the press is suspended, and no newspaper, pamphlet, book, or even handbill, is allowed to be published until it has undergone revision in the office of the Ministry of the Interior known as "La Police des Journaux." Every printer is compelled to send two copies of the proof sheets of the newspaper or other work which he prints or publishes to this office, one copy of which is returned to him after such erasures as the censors may think proper, with the necessary *imprimatur* affixed upon it; and the other is retained by the Ministry as a check upon the printer. The scene in our Engraving represents a person known in England as the "printer's devil" offering his proof sheet to the clerks, or porters, in the ante-room of the Censor for transmission to that functionary. This gagging of the press being a new thing in France, all the printers are not yet acquainted with the

full force of the regulations to which they have to submit; and they sometimes send only one proof sheet, instead of two. In these instances they are dismissed without the *imprimatur*—the fate which befel the unhappy "devil" who is the subject of our Sketch. Louis Napoleon is reported to have declared that he will carry on his government without "journalists, philosophers, or lawyers;" but, powerful as he is, we think he will be too prudent to continue the censorship; and those who are believed to be in his confidence go so far as to say, that the moment Paris shall be declared to be no longer in a state of siege the censorship will cease. This, however, is but rumour.

"Next to the brochure of M. Granier de Cassagnac," says the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, "the theme most productive of abuse and derision is the censure. The members of this quorum, say my informants, perform their unenviable functions with the utmost nonchalance, smoking, drinking, and supping in the *bureau*. At eleven o'clock they 'shut up shop.' Any unfortunate *employé* who brings a complete copy of the journal to which he belongs after that hour is sent away, with the intimation that it is too late, and that he must 'call again to-morrow,' while the journal is obliged to appear the next morning with a column or two of sham advertisements to supply the place of any political articles which may have required the supervision of the 'censure.' If a morning paper reproduces any paragraph of news from the *Patrie*, or other papers of the preceding day, without affixing the remarks of the editor, which of course are always favourable to the President and his Government, it is not allowed to appear until the omitted commentary is added."



TAKING DOWN THE HOUSE OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Now ready, price 1s.,
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
 FOR 1852,

Being the eighth annual issue of this beautifully embellished and useful Almanack; containing Twelve ENGRAVINGS of the MONTHS, Designed by WILLIAM HARVEY, and Engraved by Dalziel; TWELVE DESIGNS by GAVARNI, Engraved by Williamson; Events of the Months, with numerous Illustrations; FIFTY ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS, by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich; a History and Tables of the Great Exhibition, and Twelve Portraits of the Royal Commissioners, &c. &c.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

* Country Orders supplied for Cash only.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, January 4.—2nd Sunday after Christmas.
 MONDAY, 5.—Duke of York died, 1827.
 TUESDAY, 6.—Epiphany, Old Christmas Day, Twelfth Day.
 WEDNESDAY, 7.—Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
 THURSDAY, 8.—Fenelon died, 1715.
 FRIDAY, 9.—Sun rises 8h. 6m.; sets, 4h. 9m.
 SATURDAY, 10.—James Watt born, 1736; Royal Exchange burnt, 1838.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 10, 1852.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
M	A	M	A	M	A	M
No	h	m	h	m	h	m
10	0	20	0	49	1	10
1	1	34	1	55	2	18
2	3	40	3	1	3	20
3	4	25	4	5	1	25

ROYAL PRINCESS' THEATRE, OXFORD-STREET.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.—On MONDAY, JAN. 5th, will be performed Shakespeare's Comedy of THE MERRY WIVES of WINDSOR, and the new grand Christmas Pantomime of HARLEQUIN BILLIE TAYLOR; or, the Iron Datchman and the King of Harlequin. TUESDAY, 6th, The Iron Chout, Betsy Baw, and the Pantomime. WEDNESDAY, 7th, Harlequin and the Pantomime. THURSDAY, 8th, The Merry Wives of Windsor, and the Pantomime. FRIDAY, 9th, the Theatre will be closed, in consequence of the Royal Performance at Windsor Castle. SATURDAY, 10th, Twelfth Night will be repeated as played at Windsor Castle, by Royal Command, and the Pantomime.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On MONDAY, JANUARY 5th, and during the week, will be presented, for the first time, a magnificent Equestrian Spectacle, entitled BLUE BEARD, or, Faustus, in which will be introduced a series of Elephants, male and female, said to be the most remarkable ever brought to Europe. The spectacle will be followed by Astley's inimitable SCENES in the ARENA, combining talents of the highest order, both native and foreign. The whole to conclude, each night, with the most popular and only Equestrian Pantomime in London, MR and MRS BRIGGS; or, Punch's Festival, Mirth, Wit, and Jollity. The First Grand Juvenile Fête will take place on Thursday, Jan. 8, on which occasion the entertainments will commence with the Pantomime.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four, daily.

MUSICAL UNION, 1852.—THE MEETINGS of the present SEASON will commence on TUESDAY after EASTER WEEK, APRIL 20th. The Record of 1851 has been sent to Members. Parties of three or more wishing to subscribe to the WINTER EVENINGS (to commence on THURSDAY, the 29th), can secure places on early application to the Director. These Entertainments will be conducted in the same social spirit as the Musical Union, with a variety of Instrumental Music, performed by the best Artists. Prospectuses to be had of Cramer and Co, and all principal Musicians.

J. ELLA, Director.

LONDON THURSDAY CONCERTS, EXETER-HALL.—The Second of the Series will take place NEXT TUESDAY, JAN. 8, commencing at Eight o'clock, when the most eminent Artists, Vocal and Instrumental, will appear, supported by the GRAND MADRIGAL CHOIR, consisting of nearly Sixty Professional Singers, who elicited such enthusiastic applause at the first Concert. (Vide Programmes at Music-sellers.—Tickets, 1s, 2s; and Stalls (numbered), 4s.

MR. EMAUEL AGUILAR begs to announce that he will give THREE SOIRES CLASSIQUES, at the Beethoven Rooms, 27, Queen Anne-street, on TUESDAY EVENINGS, JANUARY 13, 27, and February 10. The Instrumental part will consist exclusively of the works of Beethoven. Mr Aguilar will, each evening, perform on the piano forte three of the most celebrated Sonatas of that great Master. Violin, Herr Janusz; Violoncello, Herr Lütgen. Tickets, 10s. 6d. Subscription to the Series, or Tickets to admit Three, 2ls; to be had of Mr Aguilar, 68, Upper Norton-street; and at all the Music Publishers.

ROBIN'S SOIRES PARISIENNES et FANTASTIQUES, No. 232, Piccadilly, opposite the Haymarket, NOW OPEN.—Third Programme. Inimitable Novelties! THIS EVENING, and every following Evening, at Eight o'clock, M and Madame Robin will present their inimitable SOIRES and grand Juvenile Fête for the Christmas Holidays. Every Wednesday a Morning Performance, at Half-past Two. Children under ten years half price. Places may be secured at Mr Mitchell's, Royal Library, 23, Old Bond-street; Sems, Royal Library, 1, St James's-street; Eber, Andrews, and all the principal libraries.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET.—The Crystal Palace as a Winter Garden, the Diorama the Overland Mail to India and Tej Mahal, now exhibiting daily, at 3 and 8 o'clock, will shortly close (for the production of the New Diorama, the Military Achievements of His Grace the Duke of Wellington). Admission, 1s, 2s 6d, and 3s. Doors open half an hour before each representation.

Licensed pursuant to Act of Parliament.

CALDWELL'S ASSEMBLY ROOMS, DEAN-STREET, SOHO, capable of accommodating 2000 persons.—Soires Danseantes Every Night. Admission, 6d; per quarter, 1s 1s.—Mr Caldwell guarantees to teach any Lady or Gentleman unacquainted with the routine of the Ball-room to enter with grace and freedom and take part in this fashionable amusement in six private lessons, for 1s 1s.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—THE GARDENS of the ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, in the REGENT'S PARK, are OPEN to VISITORS, on payment of SIX PENCE each, EVERY DAY except Sunday, till JANUARY 4th inclusive. The HIPPOPOTAMUS and the URAN UTAH are exhibited from 11 till 4 o'clock. The Collection includes 1750 Living Animals; having recently been increased by the addition of 60 species from the Collection at Knowsley.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, and Music Hall, Store-street.—Rev. THEOPHILUS FISKE will continue his Lectures, and Extraordinary and Amusing Experiments upon Persons in a perfectly wakeful State, at the Egyptian Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, and at the Music Hall, on Wednesday and Friday Evenings of next Week, at Eight o'clock. On Monday Evening Dr Darling will Lecture and Experiment at the City of London Literary Institution, 165, Aldergate-street.

PATRON.—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Lecture by Dr Bachofner on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC RECREATION. Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq. on Ward's New Submarine Lamp. Lecture by George Barker, Esq. on the Ballad Music of England, Illustrated by a Selection from Shakespeare's Songs, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, at Eight o'clock. Numerous Prize Models, Works of Art, &c. from the Great Exhibition, explained by Mr. Crisp. Optical Effects in Dissolving Views. Microscope, Chromatope, &c. Diver, Diving-bell, &c.—Admission, 1s; Schools and Children under ten years of age, Half-price. Open daily from Eleven to Five; and every evening, except Saturday, from Seven till Half-past Ten.

THE HOLY LAND at CHRISTMAS is the most appropriate DIORAMA. It is at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly. In it are exhibited the Birthplace of the Saviour, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Nebran, Samaria, Galilee, Tyre and Sidon, Beyrouth, Lebanon, Jaffa, the Lands of Goshen and Edom, and the Street of Jerusalem.—Daily at Three and Eight. Admission, 1s; pit, 1s 6d; stalls, 2s 6d. Schools and Children Half-price.

THE PATENT WIRE TYPE COMPANY, Provisionally Registered.—Capital, £30,000 in 3000 shares of £10 each.

PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS.

Henry Hensman, Esq. C.E.

Robert Spinet, Esq. C.E.

R. P. Harding, Esq.

J. R. Johnson, Esq.

G. Carter, Esq.

Edmund Pulteney, Esq.

This Company is formed for the Manufacture of Printing Type from hard metals by pressure. By this new process (which may be seen daily) wire prepared, of the proper form and gauge, is applied to a self-acting machine, which straightens it, strikes the letter on the end by a die of hardened steel, and cuts it off at the required length. The type thus produced, possessing at least sixty times the durability of cast type, are made by steam power at the rate of 100 per cent.

The liability of shareholders is limited by deed, which also provides that a dividend of Five per Cent. per annum shall be paid to the Subscribers prior to the Patents receiving any Royalty.

For Prospects and Shares apply at the temporary offices of the Company, 1, Guildhall Chambers, London.

THE BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Established in Sydney. Capital, £200,000, in 200,000 Shares of £1 each. To be paid up in full, and without any further liability. 50,000 Shares are reserved for Australia.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT IN AUSTRALIA.

Edward Hammond Hargraves, Esq., Sydney, the first discoverer of gold in Australia.

Richard Fawcett, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

John Orr, Esq., Sydney and Melbourne.

COMMITTEE FOR THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Charles Heneage, Esq. 3, Cadogan-place

William Pinsep, Esq. 8, Hyde-park-place

Ewing Pye Colquhoun, Esq. 3, Stratford-p'ace

George Burge, Esq., Beauchamp-crescent

Trustees—George Stone, Esq., banker, Lombard-street; James Colquhoun, LLD, 3, Stratford-place; and Charles Heneage, Esq.

Bankers—Sydney: Union Bank of Australia. London: Messrs. Martin, Stone, and Martins, 68, Golden-square.

Solicitors—Sydney: Randolph John Want, Esq. London: F. F. Chappell, Esq. 25, Golden-square.

Stockbroker—Mr. F. A. Helps, 21, Finch-lane

London Secretary—Mr. H. A. Helps, 26, Moorgate-street

This Company (which is already completely formed in Sydney) has been established for the purpose of working the most eligible portions of the splendid gold fields lately discovered in Australia.

The Committee have secured leases for seven years of a plot of freehold land, situated on the Summer Hill Creek, in the Wellington district, contiguous to the famous Ophir diggings; and also portions of an estate called Singleton as are desirable for mining purposes. This estate is contiguous to Matildia, on the Hunter River, and extends for upwards of twenty miles, in many parts of which gold has already been discovered.

The contracts have been submitted to, and approved by, eminent counsel here.

Either or both of these leases are renewable for an extended period of seven or fourteen years, at the option of the Company, on payment to the lessor of a royalty of £5 per cent. upon the produce.

The Company being established in Sydney, the liability of each shareholder is limited to the amount of his shares, which are paid up in full on subscription. The shareholders are subject to no call, and are not required to sign any deed, as the opinion of Sir F. G. Glidwell, already published, will show.

Applications for Shares, in the usual form, must be made on or before Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1852, at the Offices of the Company; to Mr. F. A. Helps, stockbroker, 21, Finch-lane, London; or to the Country Agents hitherto advertised.

HINDOSTAN.—This GRAND MOVING DIORAMA is NOW OPEN daily, at the hours of Twelve, Three, and Eight, at the ASIATIC GALLERBY, Baker-street Bazaar, Portman-square. Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s; Reserved Seats, 2s 6d.

This Diorama, which is of large dimensions, is admirably painted, and faithfully represents the scenery upon the banks. The transitions from landscape to pictures of life are happily contrived, and throughout, a rigid adherence to truth is strikingly perceptible. Some of the paintings are of singular beauty and interest, and the dioramic effects are capitally managed.—United Service Gazette.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-Mall.—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—All PICTURES intended for Exhibition and Sale the ensuing Season must be sent to the Gallery, for the inspection of the Committee, on Monday, the 13th or Tuesday, the 14th of January next; and the SCULPTURE on Wednesday, the 15th, between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water-colours, and Architectural Drawings are inadmissible; and no Picture or other Work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited.—By order of the Committee,

GEORGE NICO, Secretary.

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM.—ENSUING ELECTION.—The support of the Subscribers is respectfully solicited for THOMAS WEDDING, aged seven years. Four young Orphans (one afflicted) are left bereft of Parents, and entirely dependent on benevolence.

This distressing case is highly recommended; and the Rev. C. L. Swanson, Clerk Rectory, Daventry, or Messrs. Cooper, Dockhead-house, Birminghams, will thankfully receive proxies.

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.—NO APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY can be received after THURSDAY, the 8th day of JANUARY, 1852.

By order of the Committee,

H. A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE NEW YEAR.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE AND SUBSCRIBERS.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR THE SALE OF BACK NUMBERS OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.—All the Numbers for 1851 are Reprinted, and may be had at the Original Price. All the Numbers to December, 1850, are Reprinting, and can only be had in Parts and Volumes: the Parts at 2s. 6d. each, containing Five Numbers; Vol. I., 21s.; Vol. II. to Vol. XVII., 18s. each; Vol. XVIII., 21s.; Vol. XIX., 25s.

* The Title-page and Index to Vol. XIX. will be published, gratis, next week.

The Cover for Vol. XIX. is now ready, price 2s. 6d.

WITH THIS WEEK'S "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" IS GIVEN A SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Authentic's Account of the Great Exhibition.—Chambers' Pocket Miscellany.—Richardson's Hand-book.

MUSIC.—Koh-i-Noor Quadrilles.—Alcs of all Nations.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

We suppose that it will now be very generally admitted in every part of Europe, and it certainly will not be denied in France, that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte may call himself Emperor of the French as soon as he pleases. The ceremonial which was instituted at the Tuilleries and at Notre Dame on the 1st of January—that remarkable inauguration of a new year, and, as we may call it, of a new reign—proves too clearly to admit of a further doubt, that the "Republic," doomed as it was by the successful coup d'état of the 2d of December, will, ere long, become the "Empire." There is no obstacle. The Republic only exists upon sufferance. With seven millions of voters at his back, inclusive of nearly 400,000 soldiers, who yield him not only implicit, but cordial obedience, Louis Napoleon may call himself by whatever name he chooses: he has played his game, and won. His friends and supporters are already beginning to wonder why he did not, from the first, announce his intention to instal himself at the Tuilleries, and decorate his shoulders with the Imperial purple. The basest and most servile flattery tracks his footsteps; and the French nation, with preposterous gratitude for being delivered from the Socialist "nightmare" that has sat upon its breast for the last twelvemonth, has yielded its dearest liberties to the man of the sword. But there are immense numbers of persons in France who expect gratitude as well as show it; and every little mayor of every little commune, who ordered a placard to be stuck on a wall in support of the President's coup d'état, has put in a claim for place, honour, and emolument. Never was there such a swarm of hungry claimants around a man as are now fastening upon Louis Napoleon. Louis Philippe so thoroughly demoralised the French, that if Louis Napoleon wishes to purchase tools, he may have them in abundance for every kind of work, dirty or not, as may be. The new Constitution is looked for, because people have a natural curiosity to know what so remarkable a person, entrusted with such extraordinary powers, will do on so singular an occasion; but no one in France seems very greatly to care whether the document be a farce or a reality, or whether its principles be of the European or the Asiatic school of government. Yet the day must come when this reckless and unreasoning enthusiasm on the one side, and this indifference on the other, will be superseded by very opposite feelings, and when a strict account will be required from the President or the Emperor—whichever he may be—of the conduct he shall pursue in his new position. France must have repose in the first place; but, as soon as her dread of the "Red spectre" is forgotten, both France and her ruler will discover that the régime of the sword is both unsatisfactory and expensive.

SPECULATION is still rife as to the causes which produced the secession or dismissal from the Ministry of so important and celebrated a statesman as Lord Palmerston. It could serve no good purpose to re-produce any of the rumours that are current, either as regards the event itself, or the modifications in the Ministry which are likely to flow from it. The whole case will come before the

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Her Majesty the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert have been dispensing a Royal hospitality to a distinguished circle of guests during the past week at Windsor Castle.

His Serene Highness Prince Nicholas of Nassau arrived at the Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty and his Royal Highness. His Serene Highness was accompanied by his Excellency Baron Bentinck, Minister for the Netherlands at this Court, and attended by Baron Hadel and Baron Roggenback.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge arrived on Wednesday on a visit to the Queen and the Prince.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has dined daily with the Royal party; and among the nobility and gentry who have shared the hospitality of her Majesty and the Prince may be mentioned Lord and Lady Cowley, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor and Miss Grosvenor, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord and Lady Edward Fitzalan Howard, and his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer.

The mornings have been devoted by the gentlemen to shooting over the Royal preserves. The Queen and the Ladies of the Court have taken frequent driving and walking exercises.

On Saturday last her Majesty and the Prince Consort paid a flying visit to London, for the purpose of visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

On Sunday the Queen and his Royal Highness attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley performed the service and administered the Sacrament to her Majesty and the Prince Consort.

On Monday the Queen granted audiences to his Excellency Baron Brunnow, the Russian Minister; Count Walewski, the French Ambassador; Monsieur Charles Sallandrouze de Lamornaix, Commissaire Général du Gouvernement de France; Lord Cowley and Earl Granville.

On New Year's Day (Thursday) a grand musical performance, to which a select circle were honoured with invitations, took place in the Waterloo Chamber. Mendelssohn's "Edipus" was the work selected by her Majesty.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Queen held a Privy Council at Windsor Castle on Friday, the 26th ult. The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne (Lord President), the Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell (First Lord of the Treasury), Sir George Grey (Secretary of State for the Home Department), Earl Grey (Secretary of State for the Colonies), the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere (President of the Board of Trade), the Right Hon. Fox Maule (Secretary at War), the Marquis of Clanricarde (Postmaster-General), Earl Granville, and the Marquis of Westminster (Lord Steward).

Her Majesty having been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable Granville George Earl Granville, to be one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, he was this day, by command of her Majesty, sworn one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord John Russell, and Earl Granville had audience of her Majesty. Earl Granville received from the Queen his seals of office as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen.

Luncheon was served to the official circle in the Castle previous to the Privy Council.

THE ROYAL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Her Majesty's annual and munificent New Year's gifts to the poor of the Royal borough of Windsor were distributed on Thursday morning in the riding-school of the Castle, in the presence of the Court.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert has graciously signified his command, that an extra week's holidays should be granted, as a mark of the satisfaction he derived from his visit to the Westminster play on Monday, the 22d ult.

The Duke of Richmond's daughter (states a Berlin letter of the 26th ult.), Lady Augusta Lennox, married, on 27th November last, to Prince William of Saxe-Weimar, has received from the Grand Duke of Weimar the title of Countess of Dornberg. Not being of princely blood, she could only be married morganatically, or with the left hand, and cannot receive the title of Princess.

His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has taken a man in Portland-place for a term of years. His Serene Highness does not intend to retire from the Grenadier Guards, having merely resigned the Adjutancy of the 3d battalion of that corps.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have entertained a large party at Trentham during the holidays. Great festivities took place to celebrate the birthday of the Marquis of Stafford.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford have received a succession of visitors at Woburn Abbey.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond's party, at Goodwood Park, includes Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar, the Earl and Countess of March, and Lords George Henry and Alexander Lennox.

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton have arrived in Portman-square from Easton-park, Suffolk.

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort are entertaining a select circle of friends at Badminton.

The Marquis and Marchioness Camden are passing the holidays at Wildermeadow-park, near Sevenoaks, where a family circle are assembled.

Their Excellencies the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Clarendon entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, the Lord Chancellor and Mrs. Brady, the Attorney-General, Sir Philip Crampton, Bart.; Sir Thomas Redington, the Bishop of Meath, General Stuart, Hon. General Ponsonby, &c. Major Henry Ponsonby, A.D.C. in waiting.

His Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland is surrounded at this festive season by a circle of relatives and friends.

Lady Harriet Kavanagh is en route to Bombay, partly overland, to see Mr. Kavanagh, her son. Owing to Mr. Kavanagh's unexpected illness, another gentleman must be appointed to fill the office of High Sheriff of the county of Carlow.

The following personages have left Dublin:—The Marquis of Waterford, the Marquis of Headfort, the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl and Countess of Fingall and Lady Henrietta Plunkett, the Earl and Countess of Clonmel and Lady Maria Scott, Viscount Gormanstown, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Preston and Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Preston, Earl of Enniskillen, Earl of Powis, Earl of Caledon, Earl and Countess of Beaufort, Viscount Templeton, Viscount Bangor, Lord Clonbrough, Viscount Earlsfort, &c.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning have left Grosvenor-square, on a visit to the Duke of Portland at Welbeck Abbey. Lady Stuart de Rothesay has arrived at Lord Canning's residence in Grosvenor-square, from Tittenhanger, Herts.

Lord and Lady Londesborough have been entertaining a large party of friends at Grimston Park during the holidays. His Lordship's guests have included, among others, the leading residents in the neighbourhood, to whom a succession of entertainments marked by the most liberal hospitality have been given.

The Right Hon. Fox Maule and Mrs. Maule have left Grosvenor-street for Stratton Park, near Winchester, on a visit to the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lady Arabella Baring.

Sir David Baird, Bart. (of Newbyth), was, according to the latest accounts, going on favourably at his seat in Scotland.

The Earl Delawarr, since his return from Germany, has much improved in health, and the noble Earl and Countess are now seeing company at Buxton Park.

The Countess of Clarendon, with her usual liberality, has sent £50 to be expended in coals and meal for the poor of Castleknock and Blanchardstown. Her Excellency distributed £100 worth of clothing among them last week.

We have been requested to give a positive contradiction to the reports which have appeared in some of our weekly contemporaries relative to the marriage of the Earl of Hopetoun.—*Morning Post*.

Captain and Mrs. Washington Hibbert are entertaining a large party of the Roman Catholic nobility, at their seat, Bilton Grange, near Rugby, during the holidays. Among the guests are Cardinal Wiseman, Mr. Sheriff Swift, M. Searle, &c.

COMBERMERE ABBEY.—This fine old mansion is now the scene of great festivity, Lord and Lady Combermere being engaged in entertaining a succession of noble visitors during the winter season. The noble Viscount distributed the beef of four fat oxen to the poor, while her Ladyship, as usual, has been the "ministering angel" in her gifts of clothes and blanketing to several hundred families, and continues open a soup-kitchen.

JUVENILE FANCY BALL AT HILLSBOROUGH CASTLE.—On the 26th ult., at the invitation of the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, about 200 of the children of the nobility and gentry of the county Down, accompanied by their parents or friends, enjoyed the pleasure of a brilliant fancy ball at the family mansion of their noble hosts, the occasion being the anniversary of the birth of the Earl of Hillsborough. The young Earl of Hillsborough appeared in the costume of the period of George II., and Lady Alice Hill in that of a lady of the same era. Dancing was kept up with great spirit until the youthful company crowded around a magnificent Christmas tree, to share in the distribution of its 200 prizes. When supper was over, dancing was resumed in the ball-room.

A very fine painting of the "Crucifixion," attributed to Rubens, has just been presented to the Liverpool Town Gallery of Art (which is in connexion with the Free Public Library and Museum), by Henry Steele, Esq., purchased by him at a sale at Hooton Hall.

Among the recent contributions to the museum of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew is a very interesting series of objects manufactured from the fibre of the outer husk of the coeca-nut, presented by Mr. Treloar, of 42, Ludgate-hill.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE MANCHESTER AND SALFORD EDUCATION SCHEME.—The promoters of the Richmon or clerical scheme of education for these boroughs are looking out for members of the Legislature to bring in their bill before Parliament next session. One of the borough members, Mr. Milner Gibson, is an advocate of the national plan (secular); and Mr. Bright, though unopposed on the question, is not thought to be orthodox enough. They are also unfortunate in one, if not both, of the South Lancashire members—Mr. Alexander Henry being the president of the Secular Association. Mr. Brown's opinions are not very generally known on the question. Under these circumstances, it is probable that Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P. for the northern division of the county, will be solicited to introduce the measure.

THE BIRMINGHAM MARKET HALL FOUNTAIN.—This fountain was opened on Wednesday, the 24th ult. (Christmas-eve), and has since been in full play. From a basin of Yorkshire sandstone, fifteen feet in diameter, and capable of containing 1000 gallons of water, rises a double plinth of sandstone, supporting a handsome pedestal of magnesian limestone, on which is placed the metal-work of the fountain. This consists of a fluted metal shaft, surmounted by a Greek tazza, and surrounded by four figures of children emblematic of four of the principal branches of industry carried on in Birmingham—those of the gun-maker, glazier, bronzer, and engineer. An antique vase, out of which the jet of water proceeds, forms what may be termed the apex of the column, the water falling into the tazza being discharged into the basin below through eight apertures in so many lions' heads. Suspended from rings attached to the panels of the pedestal, and resting upon the consoles, are four groups in bronze, representing the various commodities sold in the market. One of these is composed of fish, another of game, a third of vegetables, and the fourth of flowers and fruit. The group allusive to the commodities sold in the Hall is a happy thought spiritedly expressed. The metal-work alone cost £900.

THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—Mr. Ramshay having threatened to impugn the decision of the Earl of Carlisle removing him from the office of judge of the Liverpool County Court, the learned gentleman, it appears, is about to carry the matter to the Court of Queen's Bench, to test the validity of his removal. That was the current impression, at all events, in the court on Monday morning, which opened at nine o'clock for the December sittings, before the newly-appointed judge, Mr. Joseph Pollock. Mr. Statham, clerk of the court, has received the following letter from Mr. Ramshay, which was in the learned gentleman's own handwriting:—"Temple, Dec. 27, 1851. Sir,—You will please to adjourn the County Court when it shall be held on the 29th inst., to the 27th of January, 1852; and I do hereby order the same to be adjourned accordingly. WILLIAM RAMSHAY, Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, Holden at Liverpool." In the course of the day, Mr. Wheeler, solicitor, applied to his Honor to have a cass reheard which Mr. Ramshay had already decided against Mr. Wheeler's client. At the November sitting a similar application was made to Mr. Pollock by Mr. Wheeler, but his Honor declined until the result of Mr. Ramshay's appeal was known. On Monday morning his Honor again postponed the rehearing of the case until after next term; and from this decision it is thought that he expects the appeal of Mr. Ramshay will come before the judges in January.

FORGERY ON THE YORKSHIRE BANK.—Several forged notes, purporting to be of this bank, were put in circulation in Leeds on Wednesday week, and also in other towns of Yorkshire about the same time. The forged notes were dated at Doncaster, December 4, 1850, signed W. Cooper, and entered Robt. Stockil, and are easily distinguishable from the genuine ones, owing to defect in engraving the capital German text "Y," the very first letter in the note, in which the lowest stroke of that letter, on the left-hand side, and the uppermost on the right hand, are omitted altogether. The numbers of such notes as have appeared are various, but are composed of the figures 2, 6, and 8, five figures being used in every instance. On the following Friday, two men, named Jones and Jackson, were committed for trial from Bradford on five separate charges of having altered these notes; and, in all, so far as can be ascertained, twenty £5 notes have been passed in that town alone. In Leeds, three men, named James Ellis, Edward Marshall, and John Green, were brought up on Monday, and underwent a long examination before Ralph Marshall, Esq., and C. E. Maclay, Esq., on the charge of passing those notes. The result of the examination was, that Ellis and Marshall were committed for trial at the next York assizes; and Green was remanded to a future day, when it is expected evidence against him will also be produced.

THE LANCASHIRE EMPLOYERS OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS.—The great employers of labour in this department of trade in Lancashire had a meeting on Tuesday evening, at the Clarence Hotel, Manchester, at which they decided on joining and becoming a portion of the central association in London. The meeting was attended by the representatives of more than 50 firms, and presided over by Mr. T. B. Sharp, of the firm of Sharp Brothers and Co., Manchester. The meeting appeared to be unanimous in their determination to resist every attempt at dictation on the part of the men as alike injurious to employer and employed; and from the conversation that occurred it appeared that many establishments had singly resisted such attempts at dictation on former occasions, and had been successful. Some, however, had not shown sufficient firmness, and had become the slaves of their men, and submitted to the grossest tyranny, dictated by a few unscrupulous agitators. We learn that there is a good deal of sympathy with the employers under the extraordinary dictation attempted; and that though many of them are under bonds or engagements to complete machinery by a given time, their customers have signified the greatest readiness to extend the utmost amount of indulgence that may be sought in the completion of their contracts.

SACRILEGE AT HOUGHAM CHURCH.—The parish church of Hougham, about three miles from Dover, was sacrilegiously entered on Christmas-eve. The thieves, no doubt, anticipated removing the plate, but this was fortunately deposited elsewhere. They carried off an iron chest, containing deeds, &c., belonging to the church, but abandoned their booty after taking it across a few fields, doubtless from its heavy nature. Some books, however, were stolen.

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.—In the immediate vicinity of Nottingham, the robberies and burglaries have of late been very frequent. On Sunday night, at half-past six o'clock, Mr. King, lace-manufacturer, of Walker-street, Snenton, accompanied by a young lady, named Smith, was walking along the Trent-lane, a rather lonely road, about a mile from the town, and had proceeded half-way down the lane, three hundred yards from the nearest dwelling, when a tall man, rather suspiciously attired, passed him. After the man had passed him a few yards he gave a peculiar whistle, which was answered by another, and in a few seconds three fellows, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, rushed upon Mr. King and his companion. The young lady screamed aloud, but was quickly rendered insensible by blows from the bludgeons. Two of the ruffians attacked Mr. King, who, being unarmed and unprepared, was very soon overpowered. He offered all the money and valuables upon his person; but, this not being a considerable sum, it is supposed, incensed the villains, as they used the most brutal and murderous means to prevent him from giving any alarm. From the words uttered by one of the ruffians when leaving, no doubt they supposed their victims could not survive the attack. When discovered, Mr. King and his companion were in a shockingly mutilated condition. They were both removed to Mr. King's residence, and attended by Mr. Burrows, surgeon, immediately: the lady still remains there, it being unsafe to remove her to her own house. None of the robbers have yet been apprehended.

FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.—A murder of a most heinous character was committed on Saturday last, at Belper, about eight miles from Derby, and near the extensive manufactory of Messrs. Strutt, by a man named Anthony Turner, residing at Lane-end, in the immediate neighbourhood. Turner collected the rents of a widow lady named Barnes, who lived with a relative, the Rev. J. Bannister, a clergyman of the Church of England, at Field-house, Belper. Having been a defaulter to a considerable amount, Mrs. Barnes sent him a note the day previous to say that he would not be allowed to collect any more rents, and that he was to consider himself discharged from his situation. This note exasperated him, and, at eight o'clock on Saturday evening, he went to a provision shop in Belper, kept by a man named Haslam, from whom he borrowed a large carving-knife, and immediately went direct to Field-house, the deceased's residence, and asked to see Mrs. Barnes. The servant went up stairs, and told Mrs. Barnes that Turner wished to speak to her; but she refused to grant him an interview, and the servant returned with a message to that effect. Turner said he would not go away without seeing her, and, entering the house, pushed the girl aside, and rushed up stairs. The servant, very much alarmed, ran to fetch the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was in an adjoining building. Mr. Bannister immediately ran into the house, and on proceeding up stairs met Turner coming down with the knife in his hand, which was covered with blood. Turner, after a short struggle, was precipitated down stairs. Mr. Bannister immediately proceeded into the unfortunate lady's room, where he found her lying upon the ground, with her head almost severed from her body. One of her thumbs had been cut off, as if in struggling to prevent the knife from lacerating her throat. Medical aid was immediately in attendance, but life was quite extinct. Turner, after passing Mr. Bannister on the stairs, as already described, on leaving the house met the servant girl coming in, and he made an attempt to strike her with the knife, but she turned her head and evaded the blow. The murderer then ran off at the top of his speed, and succeeded in escaping detection until Monday, when he was arrested in a house adjoining his own cottage. Mrs. Barnes was upwards of sixty years of age.

The Prefect of the Seine (Paris) has confided the ornamental painting which is to be executed in the Salon de l'Empereur at the Hôtel de Ville to M. Horace Vernet; that in the Salle du Zodiaque, to M. Léon Cognet; and the Salle du President, to M. Cézanne.

M. GUIZOT.—M. Brière, a publisher in Paris, brought an action before the civil tribunal against M. Dider, another publisher, to obtain damages of 75,000 francs for his having published a work by M. Guizot, called "Histoire des Origines du Gouvernement représentatif en Europe," which he alleged was only a reproduction of a work by the same author, called "Essais sur l'Histoire de France," of which he had purchased the copyright in 1823. But the tribunal thought that the "Essais" were only the reproduction of M. Guizot's lectures as professor; and that the "Histoire des Origines" was an entirely different work. It accordingly dismissed the demand, and condemned M. Brière in all the costs.

THE GIORNALE DI ROMA of the 20th publishes a series of regulations for the introduction of postage stamps. There are to be stamps of eight different values, varying from half a baiocco to seven baiocchi (a baiocco is about a half-penny). The stamps represent the triple crown and the keys. Letters for the interior may or may not be prepaid by means of stamps; but letters for foreign states must. In every other respect the regulations are the same as those adopted by other countries.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MILITARY EXAMINATIONS.—The *Naval and Military Gazette* has the following:—"It is stated that a military inspector of garrison and regimental schools is to be nominated, of such rank that his authority may not clash with the commissions of lieutenant-colonels in command of regiments. We have reason to believe that this is preparatory to arrangements for the examination of officers prior to their promotion to the rank of captain."

RECRUITING DISTRICTS.—It is supposed that, in pursuance of the recommendation of the army and ordnance committee, one of the recruiting districts will be reduced. The Coventry district will probably be the one selected for this reduction.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB.—We understand (says the *United Service Gazette*) that, at a recent meeting of the committee of this club, the names of Captain Holder and Mr. McGeachy Alleyne (late a captain in the 89th regiment), both recently convicted of fraudulent conspiracy, were ordered to be struck out of the list of members.

THE TROOPS UNDER ORDERS FOR THE CAPE.—The service companies of the 1st battalion Rifles Brigade, under the command of Colonel Buller, embarked at Dover in the *Mesura*, screw steamer, yesterday, 2nd of January, for the Cape of Good Hope. Drafts from the *depôt* 2d, 6th, 43d, 45th, 2d battalion 60th, 73d, and 74th, and from the 1st battalions 12th and 21st Infantry, as well as a small detachment from the *depôt* of the 12th Lancers, also embarked for that colony, on board the *Birkenhead*, war steamer. These reinforcements for service at the Cape will altogether amount to about 1200 men of all ranks. There is no foundation for the report that the 85th Regiment will proceed to the Cape. In fact, this corps is now under orders to proceed next year to Malta.

THE VACANT COLONELCY.—Lieut.-General Sir Neil Douglas, from the 72nd, will succeed to the colonelcy of the 75th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Anderson. Lieut.-General Aitchison will succeed to the colonelcy of the 72nd, vice Sir Neil Douglas.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN FROM BEHRING'S STRAITS.

—Later intelligence from Behring's Straits puts us in possession of a melancholy fact respecting an officer of the *Enterprise* searching ship. Lieut. Barnard and Mr. E. Adams, assistant-surgeon, had been left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, in Oct., 1850, for the purpose of collecting information of the missing expedition from the Russian posts and from the natives inland. In pursuance of this object, Lieut. Barnard, with an interpreter, had gone early in January to a distant post, intending to communicate, if possible, with some of the neighbouring chiefs. During the night the post was surrounded by a large body of Ko-yuk Indians, several of whom at daybreak entered the principal dwelling and killed the Russian governor. Lieut. Barnard and the interpreter, who were in the same house, made such resistance as drove the Indians out of the house. The latter then laid siege to the post—sheltering themselves behind wooden shields, stuck upright in the snow; but one of the party being soon afterwards shot, the whole retired to an Esquimaux village at some distance, where they committed great cruelties, killing upwards of sixty natives, including women

NEW YEAR'S EVE.



THE BAKING AND BREAKING OF THE NEW YEAR'S-EVE CAKE—
A CHRISTMAS CUSTOM IN IRELAND.

(From a Correspondent.)

THIS fine old festival, whose origin is lost amidst the Pagan darkness that surrounds so many of the customs of this country, and yet rendered dear to its inhabitants by the joyous associations of childhood, like many others, is now passing away not only from the practice, but also from the recollection, of the people; yet they delight to talk of those times when the worthy good man, either in "the big house" or "comfortable homestead," made known to his cherished friends and humble dependents that the "lady of the house" or the "good woman" was to have her New Year's-eve Cake; and the sly invitation was sure to gather all who cherished genuine wit and humour to witness the making of the cake—that important portion of the meal—to enjoy the drollery of him or her installed as high priest, and to sing

the requisite incantations to secure the success of the charmed cake. This, having been once fairly placed on the griddle, (in those days our forefathers knew little of the oven for such uses), became an object of interest to more than one, and many were the sly colleens who, when the lad of her choice placed in the fire a sprig of the still verdant holly or ivy that decorated the kitchen, would adroitly steal in another little sprig to the blazing pile, to see if her fortune burned and kept pace with his; if it did so, (like the burnt nuts of All-hallows-eve) a smooth current of happiness for the coming year was indicated.

Those were, indeed, days of simplicity, when the baron and the peasant met alike under the same roof; when even the humble itinerant fiddler who played his way through the country was expected to witness the next spirlant to manhood lay hold of the well-made and substantial cake, and, with his mimic strength, dash it against the door, when it was shattered to pieces, whilst the assembled witnesses of the scene offered up

in spirit an humble but fervent prayer that cold, want, or hunger might not enter that door for the ensuing year. The fragments of the cake were then scrambled for, and certain was he or she who succeeded in securing the first fragment that touched the ground, that they, too, would have a home and a New Year's Cake ere the next year was out.

To this succeeded a scene of romping, eating and drinking, dancing and singing, such as can only be witnessed in Ireland; and the mirth continues up to the hour that marks our passage from one year into another, when a fervent prayer is offered up to Him who has brought us thus to a new year, and enabled us to see the light of another.

We recollect, when a schoolboy, thinking with delight over our promised enjoyments of a New Year's Cake, and of all our schoolfellows having the same promise of enjoyment held out to them; whereas we believe that the practice is now only carried out in the more comfortable and wealthy homes of the south and midland counties of poor old Ireland.



BREAKING THE NEW YEAR'S CAKE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL GRANVILLE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON GOWER, second Earl Granville, eldest son, by the second daughter of the fifth Duke of Devonshire, of the first Earl, who was ambassador to Russia, the Hague, and for seventeen years at Paris, was born May 11, 1815. In 1828 he was sent to Eton; and in 1832 entered Christchurch, where he took his degree in 1834. In the following year he became under his father *attaché* to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, was returned to Parliament, without opposition, for the borough of Morpeth. In the same session he made his first speech, taking the Liberal side in a debate on the policy of the Quadruple Alliance.

At the general election, on the death of William IV., in 1837, his Lordship was again, without a contest, returned for Morpeth, and on the meeting of Parliament had the honour of moving the first address to her Majesty. At the close of the session he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, retired from Parliament, and continued to hold the office until 1840; when, on the appointment of Sir George Anson to the governorship of Chelsea Hospital, his Lordship became a candidate for the vacated seat at Lichfield, and again had the good fortune to be elected without a contest. During his absence from the House, the question of repeal of the Corn Laws, first moved by Mr. Villiers in 1838, had, through his perseverance, become prominent. Out of doors the agitation had gained ground, but in the House both the great parties were still opposed to any removal of the bread tax. His Lordship at once gave his support to the proposal for its total and immediate repeal; and, irrespective of party, both in office and opposition, in the Commons and the Lords, voted and spoke during the whole of the struggle for the untaxing of food, and the enfranchisement of commerce on the side of complete Free Trade. At the general election of 1841, he was again returned for Lichfield.

In the January of 1846 his Lordship was appointed Deputy-Lieutenant for Shropshire; succeeded to the peerage; and in the following session first spoke in the Lords, in support of the repeal of the Corn Laws. In July of the same year he was appointed Master of the Queen's Buckhounds, an appointment which at the close of the year he resigned to accept the office of an unpaid Commissioner of Railways; and in the May of 1848 he succeeded the Right Hon. Milner Gibson as Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Mr. Macaulay as Paymaster of the Forces. In 1847 Mr. Ricardo's committee sat in the Commons on the Navigation Laws. In the following year Lord Granville was a member of the committee in the Lords, and subsequently, both on the second reading and in committee, spoke at length upon the question, especially in reply to Lord Brougham, pointing out that the state of our treaties rendered any measure of reciprocity such as Lord Ellenborough had proposed impossible; and that, as to America, the very preamble of their own law which declared it purely a retaliative act on the part of the United States, ensured us just so much liberty of navigation as we should grant—a view the correctness of which was early proved by the American proclamation, giving complete equality, except in the coasting, to our shipping with their own, immediately on the passing of the bill repealing our Navigation Laws. At the request of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and assured by the most kindly-offered assistance of the late Sir Robert Peel, Lord Granville consented to act as Vice-President of the Royal Commission, for the Great Exhibition, of which he was throughout one of the most diligent working members. He spoke at the meetings at York and Birmingham; on board the *Atlantic* steam-ship, at Liverpool; and at Paris on the occasion of the visit in August last; and one of his best speeches in the House was in 1850, in reply to Lord Brougham's attack upon the Exhibition.

In the late session his Lordship was chairman of the committee on the Patent Laws, took the entire management of the proposed measure



THE RIGHT HON. EARL GRANVILLE, HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

of reform; and, in introducing the bill, expressed himself not only in favour of such changes as were proposed, but as in his own conviction going so far as the belief that it would be best to have no Patent Laws. In October, 1851, Lord Granville was called to a seat in the Cabinet; and on Friday, December 27, had delivered to him the seals of the Foreign-office, as the successor of Lord Palmerston—an office rendered the more difficult by the eminent ability and the home popularity of his predecessor.

Lord Granville, except on the questions we have named, has but seldom spoken in either House; but in the Lords he has been a working member of several important committees, and has been a constant supporter of Liberal measures.

His Lordship married, in 1840, the only daughter and heiress of the Duke of Dalberg, relict of Sir Ferdinand Richard Acton, Bart.

THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSLITE."

THE beautiful clipper ship *Chryslite*, engraved below, is one of two fine vessels built at Aberdeen by Messrs. Hall and Sons, for the China trade; the *Stornaway*, of 600 tons, belonging to Messrs. Jardine and Matheson, merchants of London; and the *Chryslite*, of 450 tons, belonging to the enterprising firm of Taylor and Potter, of Liverpool. The *Stornaway* arrived in the Thames some weeks back from her first voyage to China, after two splendid passages out and home, of 102 and 103 days, having beaten the American clipper ships *Oriental* and *Surprise*—in each case some days. The *Chryslite*, of 450 tons, reached Liverpool on the 1st of December, after two surprisingly rapid voyages of 102 days out, and 104

home, having been absent but seven months and six days; and, like her consort, having completely beaten the American clipper *Mennion*, of 1200 tons. The latter ship sailed from Whampoa three days before the *Chryslite*; notwithstanding which the latter came up with the *Mennion* on the 21st day, tried with her for fifteen hours in a dead beat to windward through the Gasper Straits, beat her completely, and left her $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles astern, having had a good fresh breeze all the time. After this the *Chryslite* fell in with H. M. frigate *Havannah*, of 20 guns, a very fine and fast-sailing vessel, of 1000 tons: the two were in company for fifteen days, and the frigate could not leave her; in fact, the *Chryslite* kept her astern from two to five miles, as her log proves, although the frigate crowded every stitch of canvas she could set, thus proving her admirable sailing qualities; while the officers of the *Havannah* acknowledged that she was the only ship they had ever fallen in with during their commission that had been able to hold with them. The two vessels parted company about 700 miles from the Azores—the frigate for Portsmouth, the *Chryslite* for Liverpool; the latter arriving three days before the frigate. Her official character, as given by her captain, proves her a most superior ship; and her whole performance shows that, whenever it comes to a fair field and real work, she is well able to cope with and lead the fastest of the "boasted American clippers." The *Flying Cloud* has, it appears by the American papers, gone from California to China, to take the place of the *Mennion*, unfortunately lost in the China sea, after being left by the *Chryslite*. The *Flying Cloud* will thus make the return voyage in company with the *Stornaway* and *Chryslite*, and their respective powers will be well tried.

It is a remarkable fact, that the *Chryslite* within the past year was launched and fitted; sailed on her first voyage last April; returned, and will sail on her second voyage to China next week; all within twelve months; the builder, owners, and captain having just reason to be proud of each other and their ship.

The *Chryslite* made the voyage from Liverpool to Anjeer in 80 days. This is the quickest voyage on record. The *Oriental* made the same passage out in 89 days, and that was without precedent; but, for the present, the *Chryslite* has the palm. This ship, we understand, was built expressly to contest the voyage with the *Oriental*. She is 440 new and 570 old tons burthen, but carries nearly 900 tons of tea; and this is the *desideratum* which this new build has realised, and which promises soon to be generally adopted. It is now eleven years since the Aberdeen bow was invented by the Messrs. Hall of that city; when they suggested a deviation from the ordinary form, and showed also, that, by the new law of tonnage measurement, the properties of fast-sailing and large-tonnage burthen might be combined. They proposed to run the stem out so as to form the cutwater, and to make the floor and run in proportion to the sharpness of the bow. The vessel built on this model was masted and rigged pretty much after the channel fashion, and surprised everybody by the quickness of the voyages which she made between Aberdeen and London. Three other vessels were built on the same plan; and thenceforward the Aberdeen bow was a triumph in naval architecture. Since then Messrs. Hall have built fifty vessels, measuring about 30,000 tons per register: they were for owners in London, Liverpool, Leith, China, and India; and it is a remarkable fact that only one of these ships has been wrecked or cast ashore, or even seriously damaged, although they have been all constantly at sea since they were built.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE DIMENSIONS OF THE CHRYSLITE:		
Length on main deck	138	6
Ditto upper deck	149	3
Ditto keel	130	0
Ditto over all	156	0
Extreme breadth	29	0
Depth of hold	17	2
Tons, 440 new; 570 old. Draught of water in good sailing trim: fore, 15 ft. 6 in.; aft, 17 in.	225	212
	289	268
	290	

The following were some of her best days' sailings, 24 hours:—
235 knots. 236 knots.
230
320
260
200
212
268

Rate of sailing by the wind, $9\frac{1}{2}$, 10, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ knots; going free all sail, $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and $13\frac{1}{2}$ for many days together, and has gone for a limited period 14 knots. She is very easy and buoyant in all weathers, running before heavy gales, or hove to; behaves remarkably well under all circumstances, and has passed every ship with which she has yet fallen in.



THE CLIPPER SHIP "CHRYSLITE."

H. M. S. "HAVANNAH."

MUSIC.

GRAND PERFORMANCE OF MENDELSSOHN'S "ŒDIPUS," AT WINDSOR CASTLE ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

On Thursday night, according to the custom since her Majesty's accession to the throne, to celebrate the New Year by a musical entertainment, Mendelssohn's "Œdipus" was performed. It is to the classical taste of his Royal Highness Prince Albert that amateurs are indebted for the introduction, in this country, of Mendelssohn's fine work, the music to the "Œdipus at Colonus" of Sophocles. The first time this noble production was heard here was on the anniversary of the marriage of our most gracious Queen, the 10th of February, 1848, at which period an abridged English version, by Mr. Bartholomew, was executed under the direction of Mr. Anderson, with a complete band and chorus; Mr. Bartley, and the author of the adaptation, as chorus speakers, reciting the poem. In the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Feb. 19, 1848, there is an illustration of the rehearsal of this performance, which took place in the Picture Gallery at Buckingham Palace. On the 10th of June, 1850, the "Œdipus" was performed at the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, at the annual morning concert of Mrs. Anderson, pianist to the Queen, and musical instructress to the Princess Royal, under Costa's direction; but, owing to the want of sufficient rehearsals, the choral singing was very unsatisfactory.

At Thursday's performance before the Royal amateurs, Mr. Bartley read the poem, assisted by Mr. Bartholomew. The chorus had been selected from the Sacred Harmonic Society, and from the professional chorus-singers of the two Italian Opera-houses, by Mr. Grice. Mr. Anderson conducted the work. A platform was erected in the Waterloo Gallery, on which were seated the two choirs, amounting to about fifty voices. In the centre Mr. Bartley was placed; before him was Mr. Anderson, with the quartet party, Messrs. Benson, Grice, Beale, and Smithson, and the orchestra in front, the wind instruments being located beneath the chorals, right and left. The furniture of the Hippo Saib Tent in the late Exhibition formed a line of demarcation between the stage and the seats of Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the persons who had the honour of receiving invitations.

Her Majesty's private band consists of Mr. Anderson (director), Sainton (violin solo), Nickel, E. Chipp, Casius, Day, Buol, Bett, Egerton, Jun, Guiness, Hill (viola), H. Chipp (cello), Schröder, Jun. (double bass), L. Schröder (contrabass), Malsch and Horton (oboes), Williams and Egerton (clarinets), Wetzlitz and W. Card (bassoon), Richardson (flute), P. and G. Hardy (horns), C. Schroeder and Bedlington (trumpets), Germann (trombone), and W. Hardy (drums). This efficient chamber band was strengthened on this occasion with the addition of Patti, Blagrove, Lucas, Bezeth, Watson, Simmonds, Withers, J. Loder, Streath, Webb, Trast, Hancock, Pratten, and Campacile, making altogether an excellent orchestra of 45 players.

The performance commenced at eight o'clock, the rehearsal having taken place at Buckingham Palace on the preceding day.

Mendelssohn's music to "Œdipus Colonus" is the last of the series of works produced at Berlin during the gifted composer's engagement with the King of Prussia. His first composition of this class was the "Antigone," in 1841, completed within the almost inconceivable space of eleven days. In 1843 he wrote the fairy music to the "Midsummer Night's Dream"; in 1844, the music to Racine's tragedy of "Athalia," which will be performed shortly by the Sacred Harmonic Society; and in 1845 he produced his music for "Œdipus at Colonus," connected with which is the tradition that Sophocles read this tragedy to his judges when accused by his unnatural children of being unable to manage his affairs, and that the judges conducted the peat in triumph to his house, such was the effect of the poem.

However ill-calculated the music of the "Œdipus" may be considered for a miscellaneous audience, arising perhaps from the sombre subject and from the mixture of speaking with singing, in no composition of the illustrious composer has his genius been more positively exhibited. The "Œdipus" startles us by its marked originality—nothing like it in form and idea can be traced in any pre-existing composition of the classic school; its adaptation to the *couleurs locales* is perfectly astounding. The hearer seems to be removed to ages long gone by, and yet in its severity is there no pedantry. The accompaniments to the spoken dialogue penetrate to the very heart's core, so true and touching is the conception of the master mind. If imagination can supply the loss of the Greek tone, then may the inspirations of Mendelssohn in "Œdipus" be supposed to assume the aspect of historic accuracy. The appeal of *Antigone* to the Colonists on behalf of her blind and aged sire, with its orchestral undercurrent, is a most exquisite passage. How noble is the chorus, "Thou comest to the land," and how exciting the incentive to the battle for the rescue of the daughters of "Œdipus." The thunder chorus is grand and imposing, almost beyond precedent. The lament of *Antigone* at her father's disappearance is another gem, in which orchestral painting attains the sublime over art. There is a stately splendour throughout "Œdipus" which would render it, with stage accessories, a most attractive work to all auditors who have a keen sense of the pure and beautiful in the highest dominion of art's regions; and even the sympathies of general audiences could not be refused in the fine thoughts, pathetic phrases, and classical conceptions, to be found in the music of Mendelssohn's "Œdipus."

MR. BUNN'S OPERATIC ARRANGEMENTS.

Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable" is in active preparation at Drury-Lane Theatre. There will be a costly *mise en scène*, and the orchestral and choral forces will be on the most effective scale. Madame Evelina Garcia will make her first appearance on the London boards in the character of *Alice*. Miss Crichton, formerly of the Royal Academy of Music, and a pupil of Manuel Garcia, is to sustain the part of the *Princess*. The new tenor M. Fedor, a Russian by birth, who has sang in France and Italy with success, will appear as *Robert*; and Mr. Drayton will also make his *début* as *Bertrano*. Four new singers in one night, and to be heard in one of Meyerbeer's masterpieces will be indeed a novelty. Mr. Sims Reeves will make his first appearance in Auber's charming opera, "Fra Diavo o," in which the popular tenor has been highly successful in the provinces. Mrs. Sims Reeves will appear in the same work as *Zerlina*, and Mr. Whitworth's *début* will also take place in Auber's production. The first new opera will be by Balfé, the libretto by Mr. Bunn; and the next novelty will be Macfarren's new opera, the libretto by Mr. John Oxenford. On Wednesday night Miss F. Horton sang the music of *Hecate* in *Macbeth*, the choruses in which were excellently sung; and Miss Poole, Miss F. Huddart, Miss R. Isaacs, Mr. C. Manvers, Mr. Dehega, and Mr. Drayton were the principal singing witches. In noticing the active lessee's musical arrangements, some mention of Mr. Isaacson's clever adaptation of the music of the new pantomime is due, the instrumentation displaying much taste, and the selection of tunes being appropriate and piquant. In these days of executive legerdemain, the satire of the *Clown* (Mr. Marshall) is more than diverting—it is positively instructive; and the peals of laughter with which this remarkably clever caricature is received, indicate that the public is alive to the absurdity of mere *tours de force*. Mr. Marshall's style of playing the passages of Sivori and Bottesini in the "Carnaval de Venise" variations is of no ordinary mechanism: nothing can be more droll than the one executed with the bow attached to the feet, and with the fiddle held transversely in the hands; the fainting away in the arms of *Pantalo* at the end of a sentimental cadenza is equally comic.

HERR SOMMER'S CONCERTS.

The performances of Herr Sommer on the Sommerophone, at the Great Exhibition, have rendered his name familiar to the public; but it is not so much his execution and that of his colleague Herr Horanyi, clever as it is, on the baritone and soprano Sommerophones, which render the concerts at Willis's Rooms so curious, as the playing of fourteen Hungarians, in full costume, of dance music. There are seven stringed instruments, including a left-handed violoncello player, and a huge double bass, two clarinets, one ophicleide, and four cornets. The players, with their scarlet tunics and gold braid, green pantaloons, ankle boots, rich yellow fringe, and black caps and feathers, look quite picturesque; and their statuesque style of standing, playing from memory, with their more animated leader, Herr Kalozy, who looks like Timour the Tartar, would not lead the listener to suppose that there was so much soul in their execution. It is, of course, of the Strauss' clock-like school, with the strongest possible accent and most extraordinary precision. In polkas, quadrilles, marches, waltzes, and, above all, in *mazurkas*, the Hungarian exponents are most feet-stirring and head-moving. M. Dupont, a pianist, who played one of Listz's most fantastic pieces—a fantasia on the "Prophète" themes—seems worthy of a better position than that of playing in a promenade concert.

MUSICAL EVENTS.

Mr. George Genge, the tenor, gave an evening concert on Tuesday, at the London Tavern, assisted by the Misses Jolly, the Misses Wells, Mrs. Temple, Miss Poole, Miss Felton, Miss Ransford, Messrs. Kenny, Streton, F. Smith, Holmes, Ransford, G. Farren, and Leffler.

Under the direction of Mr. M. Davies, an evening concert took place on Monday, at the Beaumont Institution, Mile-end. The chief singers were Miss Dolby, Miss Eyles, Miss Gibbs, the Misses Alexander, Messrs. Swift, Lengmans, and Whitworth; with Herr Van Heddeghen, of Brussels, as violinist.

Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was performed on Tuesday night by Mr. C. Salaman's Amateur Choral Society.

Mr. John Parry delivered his "Notes" at the Horns Tavern, Kensington, on Tuesday night. He has a new entertainment in preparation.

Mr. G. Buckland, on Thursday night, gave a lecture on old English and Patriotic Music, at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution.

The London Thursday Concerts will be resumed on the 8th inst. The anniversary of the Madrigal Society will be celebrated on the 15th inst. Mr. Ella will commence his Musical Winter Evenings on the 22d inst.

The great Birmingham Triennial Musical Festival will take place on the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of next September, under the direction of Mr. Costa. The Norwich Festival, under Benedict's direction, postponed on account of the exhibition, will also take place in the autumn. The meeting of the Three Choirs will be this year at Hereford, under the direction of Mr. Townshend Smith.

Madame Oury will give a matinée musicale at Brighton, next Monday.

Mr. E. Laurent's prize of ten guineas for the best original quadrille will be awarded, next Monday, at the Argyll Rooms.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—Madame Sontag made her *début* at Cologne on the 18th ult., as *Maria* in Donizetti's "Figlia," with immense success. Alboni made her *début* at Turin in "Cenerentola," and was received with enthusiasm. A new opera by Herr Unger, "Tiberius Gracchus," is in rehearsal at Weimar.

Beethoven's natal day (Dec. 15) has been celebrated in various towns in Germany with great honours. The death of a young Swedish singer of promise at Berlin, Mdile. Ebeling, the day after she was to have made her *début* in "La Figlia," had created a painful sensation.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday, Miss Glyn appeared as *Lady Macbeth*. The house was crowded. The tragedy was efficiently placed upon the stage, Mr. Anderson enacting the guilty Thane. This gentleman made a better *Macbeth* than we had expected. He has many of the physical qualifications needed for the character; but the monotony of his elocution prevents us from understanding what he precisely means. Very different it is with Miss Glyn, who gives a severe intellectual outline to a definite conception. The cold, calculating, materialistic woman stands in bold relief—the sceptical scorner even of the "murdering ministers" to whom she appeals:—

*Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's mischief.*

Thus implying more than a doubt of their visibility and inhabitancy; treating them, indeed, as the fictions of a superstitious fancy—such as that by which her scrupulous lord was hagridden. In the calm, staid, subdued tones of Miss Glyn's voice, we hear the articulations of this terrible mental state, freed from the influence of all moral feeling. But in every human heart there lie unexplored depths. This *Lady Macbeth* finds, at least, is her own case. The period of reaction comes, and new-awakened thoughts go sounding down the profound abyss of the unsuspected spirituality within, and make companions of "sorriest fancies." In her eyes, so does *Macbeth*, even at the very moment when he is plotting *Banquo's* murder—when the only "scorpions" of which his mind is "full" are not the pangs of remorse, but the twin facts that "Banquo and his Fleance live." For one moment only the murderous instinct revives in her—"But in them nature's copy's not etern." Then she sinks again into that depression which conducts to somnolency and suicide. Meanwhile, *Macbeth*, having resumed his self-possession, resumes also his authority as a husband, conceives his plans without consulting her, and executes them without her connivance or required consent. Such is the outline of *Lady Macbeth's* character as conceived by Miss Glyn, and she works out the idea with an inflexibility of purpose which, in its sternness, becomes classical. This fine idea, and no less sublime realisation of it, were fully recognised and appreciated by the numerous audience, who, on her appearance before the curtain, cheered the actress with an unanimity of applause that demonstrated that all agreed in the same approving judgment.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

The pantomime at DRURY-LANE proves to be a carefully compiled and well-appointed stage production. The subject, eminently moral as it is, and haltered by association with the name of Hogarth, must command it to those whose tastes are somewhat fastidious. In this point the entertainment is of unexceptionable quality. The two Paynes, in *Toby Cricket* and *David Drone*, show an inexhaustible activity. The scenery is occasionally costly—such as the interior of the Beehive, and of the Crystal Palace at the conclusion. Some of the incidental allusions are amusing, though few are political. Two relate indeed to Paris "gay," and "in a state of siege"—with "plenty of balls" in the former case, and "plenty of bullets in the latter." Mr. H. Marshall's violin variations, in imitation of Ernst and Sivori, were clever and mirth-provoking. The Bloomer costume of course comes in for its share of ridicule. On the whole the pantomime is of a very satisfactory order, and has a stateliness and decorum which is suitable to the classic boards on which it is produced. The performance on Friday commenced with the tragedy of "Fazio," for the purpose of introducing Miss Glyn. She met with a truly brilliant reception. The applause of the audience, indeed, was so frequent and fervent, that she was urged beyond her usual degree of force in the performance of the character. Her broad classical style is eminently suited for this stage, and her voice reached every part of the house. The plaudits of the spectators evidently had the effect of stimulating the actress to fresh exertions, and, in consequence, she made many impulsive points which told well. When summoned before the curtain, it was perceived that Miss Glyn's efforts had exceeded her physical energies; but her apparent indisposition was only temporary. On Saturday Miss Fitzpatrick made a successful *début* as *Letitia Hardy*, in "The Belle's Stratagem." The comedy was followed by the Bateman Cnider, in "The Young Couple."

The pantomime next in importance is that of the *Princess*. Here Mr. Flexmore is triumphant as *Clown*; but he has not been quite careful enough in regard to some of the comic business. Several of the situations are coarse. He, too, like Mr. Marshall, indulged in imitations, not of musicians, however, but of eminent ballet-dancers, and in particular of Mr. T. P. Cooke's hornpipe. The scenery is throughout splendid. The piece was preceded by "The Merchant of Venice," in which Mr. C. Kean, of course, enacted *Shylock*. A more serious rôle, however, was undertaken by him on Tuesday, and one comparatively novel, the part of *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in Colman's play of "The Iron Chest." Mr. C. Kean may be said to inherit the genius for this part. It suits him nearly or quite as well as it did his father; that is, he performed it with a natural aptitude which left nothing to be desired either in its conception or details.

At the OLYMPIC Theatre, the pantomime of "Red Rufus" presented the public with a new clown, Mr. Edwin Edwards, who, with the piece, achieved complete success. The manner in which the latter has been placed on the stage is admirable. The comic scenes contain abundant allusions to passing events and the follies of the hour, having in this an advantage, we think, over its contemporaries. The success of the entire pantomime was decided. "The Road to Ruin" preceded its performance, but was too hastily got through to justify criticism.

We have little to add to what we have already recorded of the pantomime at SADLER'S WELLS. The house was excessively crowded, and the production, as it deserved, triumphantly successful. "The Lady of Lyons" preceded, in which Miss Cooper, who has returned to this house, reappeared, and was warmly received. The engagement of this lady has rendered it possible to revive "Ingomar," and on Monday she sustained the character of *Parthenia*.

The Punch-Pantomime at ASTLEY'S has also been highly successful, though the allusions in it to passing events are but few; but there is an abundance of street rows and rough mishaps well calculated to ensure the popularity of the piece.

At the SURREY, the scientific pantomime by Mr. Blanchard has met with a deserved success, not only for the costliness of the accessories, which are indeed uncommonly rich, but for its intellectual aim.

The pantomime at the MARYLEBONE claims to be treble X, and its author a "licensed wit," alias Francisco Frost. The name of his comic bantling is "Sir John Barleycorn; or, Harlequin Champagne and the Fairies of the Hop and Vine"—a popular subject with John Bull at all times. The pantomime characters are as follows:—Miss Adelaine Malcolm, *Columbine*; Paul Kellar, *Pantalo*; Tom Matthews, *Clown*; and M. Veron, *Harlequin*. The scenery, by Mr. Mildenhall, is striking, animated, and original. A union of the political and the grotesque was evidently aimed at, and to a great extent successfully.

In the class of burlesques, the LYCÉUM, with Mr. Planché for its provider, takes the highest rank. He has done ample justice to "La Béche au Bois," of his favourite Countess, and well do the company and management second the efforts of the author. Miss Lanx as the *Princess Desiderata* looked pretty and interesting, and sang remarkably well. The "Chamber of Point Lace" in which she is confined is magnificent. It is brilliantly illuminated with wax candles. We were glad to see Mme. Vestris again as *Floretta*, the waiting-lady on the princess, and wearer of an amulet to preserve her mistress from evil. Miss St. George, also, as *Felix*, Prince of Happy Land, was welcome. Nothing could be better than Mr. F. Matthews's make-up as the *Duke of Vert and Venison*. Mr. Planché's dialogue in this extravaganza is unusually sparkling; and the scenery, by Messrs. Beverly and Meadows, exceeded even the high expectation which we had formed of it.

We have already given a full account of the Brothers Brough's extravaganza at the HAYMARKET. Full justice has been done to the scenery, costumes, and cast. Mr. Bland and Mr. Buckstone are each great in their characteristic manners; and the *tout ensemble* is highly satisfactory. The literary merits of the piece, as we have already intimated, reach a standard of excellence rarely attempted in this class of productions, and ought to ensure it a marked success.

Mr. Paul Bedford, as the *Robber Baron* and *Wolf*, in the ADELPHI Christmas piece of "Little Red Riding Hood," maintains his character as an eccentric actor; and with Miss Woolgar as *Otto von Rosen*, Miss Kathleen Fitzwilliam as *Red Riding Hood*, and Miss Emma Harding as *Kindheart*, the *Rhine* witch, made the success of the piece certain. Nor was Mr. G. Honey, as *Grimbold*, less deserving of admiration. He was indeed capital.

At PUNCH'S PLAYHOUSE, "The Twelve Labours of Hercules" proves to be an adaptation from a French drama, and its hero a French cavalier, who, at the instance of a *Countess Hélène de l'Estrange*, who wishes to rid herself of his suit, undertakes a series of to him herculean difficulties—all of which he has to get through in twelve hours. These are, not to drink, not to smoke, not to grumble, not to swear, not to kiss a pretty servant-girl, not to eat any tiling but dry biscuit, and to pay a large debt owing to a usurer. The *Countess* enters into a conspiracy against him, but he succeeds in all. The cavalier was supported by Mr. Walter Lacy. With the piece embodying the pathetic story of the "Willow Plate," the audience of this little theatre were delighted, and it is likely to conduce considerably to the prosperity of the establishment.

SALLE ROBIN.—M. Robin has commenced the new year with a second season, and has added some novelties which merit public attention and patronage. Not only has M. Robin provided his usual marvels, but has presented his patrons with some mechanical inventions and optical contrivances, which are as beautiful as they are wonderful. By means of the *agioscope* he shows some *stereoscopic* pictures and monumental results, which, for their elegance and interest, have never been exceeded. The lecturer, in describing them, attributed the novelties and delicate manipulations altogether to the inventive genius of M. Robin, who, in these exhibitions, rises much in our estimation as a scientific and mechanical originator in the department of optical mechanism and light.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

On Christmas-day the remarkable appearance of two exceedingly dark spots, connected by a vertical band equally opaque, was observed on the Sun's disc, as represented in the accompanying Diagram. The fog throughout the day was extremely dense, with occasional intervals of less obscuration. During these intervals the Sun's orb became visible, when the spots were distinctly seen by the naked eye on its surface. The time during which my observations were made extended from 1 to 3 o'clock P.M.

DIAGRAM OF THE SUN'S DISC, WITH MY ATTENTION WAS FIRST DIRECTED TO THE OPAQUE SPOTS, AS SEEN ON THE 25TH OF DECEMBER.

remarked the unusual appearance presented by the Sun.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS AUSTIN.

Kingsdown, Bristol, Dec. 27, 1851.

IRELAND.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGES.—The Cork papers speak in terms of high admiration of the die which is intended to stamp the prize medals of the Queen's College. It is described as unique and classic in design, and as having been cast with surprising sharpness and elegance. It is in the style of the antique. The obverse bears the bust and profile of her most gracious Majesty, with the inscription, "Colleg. Regin. Corrag. Fundat: A.D. MDCCCLXV." with a circle of shamrocks. The reverse represents a winged female gracefully draped, with flowing hair, reclining on one knee, and seemingly intent on feeding the flame of a lamp, to which she is supplying oil from a vase which she holds in her extended right hand: motto, "ΦΩΣ ΕΝ ΕΤΥΠΩΝ ΦΕΡΩΝ," bearing light in wisdom. The design was drawn by Mr. William Casey, a pupil of the Cork School of Design. The die was sunk in Birmingham.

THE CONVICT DEPOT, QUEENSTOWN.—A disastrous fire occurred on Christmas-eve at the convict dépôt, Spike Island, near Cork. It originated in one of the fives of the washing-house, and ere the military and other authorities on the island could suppress it, the flames extended to different points of the building, and committed great havoc. The loss will amount to several thousands. All the convicts were afterwards mustered, and none were found missing. The fire continued the whole night.

The Rev. Richard Macdonnell, D.D., Senior Fellow, has been appointed to the office of Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

The breach caused in the committee of the Catholic Defence Association, by the appointment of Mr. Wilberforce to the secretaryship, has been healed up for the present, and Mr. Wilberforce has entered upon the discharge of his duties.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The French Government have presented a chest of Sèvres china to Earl Granville (now Foreign Secretary), President of the Royal Commission, and a tea service to Mr. Dilke, member of the Executive Committee, as a testimonial of the sense it entertains of the part which they took in the Great Exhibition of the Works of all Nations in Hyde-park, in the past year. The articles forming the presents alluded to have arrived in London.

The young men named Stratford, the illegitimate children of the late Earl of Aldborough, who were apprehended some months back at Leghorn, where they resided with their mother, on charges of treasonable conspiracy against the Tuscan Government and the unlawful possession of arms, have, within the last ten days, been found guilty by the Austrian court-martial who tried them, and sentenced as follows:—Henry Stratford, calling himself Lord Aldborough, and his brother, Edward Stratford, condemned to death; and Charles Stratford to a year's imprisonment in chains. But the punishment has in each case been commuted. Henry Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment; Edward Stratford six years; and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty, the imprisonment previous to his trial being reckoned a sufficient punishment.

The Manchester statue of Sir Robert Peel will be ready for casting in February or March. The great statesman is represented in the act of speaking. The cloak is retained, but, instead of being wrapped round the body, it is thrown so much back as to exhibit the whole person, which is in the dress of the age. His right hand is extended, and grasps some papers; the left is placed lightly on the hip, in a position not frequent with Sir Robert. The attitude is noble, the countenance a good likeness of the man, and the expression is at once graceful and dignified.

By an official return just made of the present position of the Roman Catholic Church in this country, it appears that in Great Britain there are 708 churches and chapels; 12 colleges for the education of ecclesiastical and lay students; 17 houses of religious men, including the Benedictines, Franciscans, Dominicans, Jesuits, Passionists, Cistercians, Redemptorists, Oratorians, Fathers of Charity, and Conceptionists; 62 convents for females of different orders. The number of clergy, including 1 archbishop and 12 bishops, is 1032. From the same source it appears that there are between 40 and 50 Roman Catholic bishops in the British colonies.

The *Cologne Gazette* has been fined 50 thalers for publishing one of Elihu Burritt's "Olive Leaves" against "Military Power"; it was ruled to come within the statute against "turning the measures of the Government into contempt." The same "leaf" has been published at Berlin, and even in Vienna, without notice.

The baptism of the newly-born Princess Royal of Spain was performed on the 22d ult. The Infante Don Francisco di Paula, the father of the King, acted as godfather, and the Queen Dowager Maria Christina was godmother. The Royal infant was baptised Maria Isabella Francisca d'Asis Christina Francisca di Paula. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Toledo. Madrid was to be illuminated on the night of the 23d.

The Austrian legation has given notice to the inhabitants of Rome, that in future no work of literature or art can be dedicated to the Emperor of Austria without permission previously given by the legation.

At Venice the birthday of the Emperor of Russia has been celebrated officially, and with great pomp.

Marshal Radetzky had arrived at Milan.

Count Potocki, the Galician nobleman who was apprehended a few weeks ago at Hamburg as an Hungarian agent, was brought to Vienna on the 19th ult.

The Dutch *Staats Courant* announces that a convention has been concluded between the Netherlands and Austria for the transport of the Indian mail via Trieste.

The marriage of General Cavaignac and Mlle. Louise Gabrielle Odier took place on the 22d ult., at the church of the Oratoire Saint-Honoré. The service was performed by M. Coquerel. The ceremony, according to the Catholic rite, took place on the evening of the 25th, at St. Roch, the Abbé Locatelli being the priest.

The most singular instance of the late Turner's reserve was, that he never would consent to have his likeness taken, except on one occasion, when, in 1800, he sat as a young man for a series of small-sized portraits of members of the Royal Academy. He always had an impression that any knowledge of his burly form and uncouth farmer-looking appearance would affect the poetry of his works. He considered that it would throw a doubt upon their genuineness.

One of the prisoners confined in Devonport gaol nearly effected an escape lately by boring a hole in the stone wall with a spoon!

A railroad will be commenced next spring from St. Petersburg via Wilna and Bialystock, to Warsaw, nearly 700 English miles, to be completed in five years, and without recourse to a loan.

According to the Vienna newspapers, the Turkish marine is to be reduced, and Austria intends purchasing of the Porte two war-steamer. The Turkish war-steamer *Tuf*, of 600 horse power, is to ply between Trebizond and Constantinople with merchandise, there being a want of tonnage there, though there are already seven private steamers on the track.

The Duke of Parma arrived at Innspruck on the 17th ult.; and the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, who has been wandering about the Austrian dominions for some time past—without any one knowing precisely why—is now at Trieste.

A correspondent of "Kuhns's Europa" writes from Dresden that a number of humorous drawings, sketched by the pencil of Schiller, and accompanied by descriptions in his own hand, have been found in the possession of a Swabian family, with whom the great poet became acquainted during his residence at Loschwitz.

Another effort is to be made for the discovery of Sir John Franklin by means of a small screw steamer, which is intended to penetrate into that part of the Polar seas which Sir John Franklin is supposed to have entered from Wellington Channel.

By a clause in the new City Sewers Act, now in force, the provisions with respect to houses in a ruinous and dangerous state are extended to any house or building which, in the opinion of the medical officer of health, is permanently unwholesome and unfit for human habitation.

The number of parcels passing "in" and "out" of the Euston-square terminus of the London and North-Western Railway during Christmas week amounted to nearly 40,000. Out of these 40,000 parcels, only two had the addresses lost. One of the trains brought up 10 tons of poultry.

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having directed that the navigation and shipping accounts of the United Kingdom be in future rendered in an altered form, the collectors and comptrollers of the customs at the several ports of the United Kingdom have received directions, from and after the 5th inst., to omit the number of men in the returns of shipping and tonnage annually transmitted to the registrars-general of shipping.

The South-Eastern Railway Company have just adopted a new merchandise traffic.

On Saturday morning a melancholy occurrence took place at Lord Ward's colliery, known as the Trough Pits. A "banful" of men and boys was being lowered down one of the pits, when an elderly man, also engaged at the pit, probably not being aware of the immediate proximity of the pit's mouth, fell down the shaft, and in the fall his body striking with great violence the descending skip, two of them (a young man and a boy) were knocked out, and precipitated to the bottom of the shaft. The bodies, on being brought out of the pit, were found to be sadly maimed.

A rather amusing anecdote has been recounted in Paris this week *épices* of M. Charles Ilago (son of Victor Ilago), who has been for some time imprisoned in the Conciergerie for "seditious writings" in the *Arénement*, M. Victor Ilago's late journal. A "voleur," fellow-prisoner of M. Charles Ilago, asked him how matters were going on in the department of the Var, and if the votes were likely to give a large majority to the President. "Why do you wish to know?" said M. Hugo. "Ma foi," replied the light-fingered gentleman, "parce que je m'en vais aux galères, et je voudrais que tout fût tranquille là." (Because I'm going to the galleys, and I wish every thing to be quiet there.)

There will be five Sundays in February next. A similar event will occur 28 years after, viz. 1880. Afterwards there will be no similar occurrence for 40 years, viz. 1920; because the year 1900 will not be leap-year, owing to the dropping of a day on the completion of each century.

A man has just been arrested in Berlin for carrying on a strange sort of commerce. He bought children at about 10s. (9 florins) apiece, to take to London as street musicians, and was embarking with about 20 of them, when the police laid hands on him. His name is Hump.

On Wednesday night (according to ancient custom) the bells of the various churches in the metropolis rang forth merry peals to welcome the new year. They commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and did not cease until half an hour after midnight. The street concert by itinerant musicians were exceedingly numerous, and the performers reaped a good harvest from new year's gifts.

The number of works printed in all languages at Paris during 1851 was 7350; and during the last ten years, 64,568. In 1851 there were also printed 485 musical works, 1014 engravings and lithographs, and 133 maps and plans.

The value of grouse shootings has increased greatly in Athol (Highlands) during the last ten years. The game on an estate now in the market, which let for many seasons at £100, and the highest £120, is now on a lease at £260, independent of the grazing rent. This is equivalent to an enhancement of £3000 in the value of the property.

The *Constitutional* of Florence mentions a most daring robbery which was committed there on the 21st. Some miscreants having effected an entrance into the cathedral, robbed an altar, dedicated to the Virgin, of all the gold, silver, and precious stones it contained. The most singular circumstance was, that they had the audacity to melt down the precious metals on the spot, in order to carry them off more easily.

A Vienna letter of the 23d ult., states that Kossuth's mother is believed to be dead. The report of her arrest was only a few days old when it was followed by that of her decease. It has since been contradicted; but such is the state of the public mind, purposely kept in darkness, that the devil is received with suspicion. She was understood to have been brought a prisoner to Vienna, but the papers now say she died at Pesth. Whether she died on the way or from long persecution after her liberation and return, or whether death overtook her in the hands of her tormentors, remains a mystery.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ST. EDMUND, and others.—In Enigma 701, place the two Black Pawns at Q Kt 3d and 4th, instead of Q B 3d and 4th. GUINNESS & SUBSCRIBER.—All parties entitled to receive a copy of the "Book of the Tournament" should send their names, legibly written, to the Secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, Cavendish-square.

F. W. D. G. H.—Much too easy for publication.

DEVON, and Others.—Solutions, to be acknowledged, must reach us by Wednesday morning.

ST. MARY.—The black Bishop in Enigma 705 should evidently stand at K 7th, and not at K 2d.

C. M. Southampton.—Black can take the Pawn in passing, and discover check to the adverse King.

ST. EDMUND.—It came duly to hand. See the January number of the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*.

J. Warsaw.—The promised collection of games presented by M. Petroff have not yet reached us, but we look for their arrival with great interest.

JANUS.—1. The beautiful folding board by Leuchars, or the very handsome terrace chess-board of Mechi, of Lendenhain-street, each of which was made to accompany the "Statute chess-men." 2. An original copy of "Cosio" is hardly procurable at any price.

LAGO, L.—You may perhaps obtain a copy of the little work called the "Text-Book for Chess-Players," of Leuchars, in Piccadilly. We know nothing of works on the other game mentioned.

BALFOUR.—The annual subscription to the St. George's Chess Club is three guineas per annum. Apply to the secretary, Mr. Longbottom.

ANOTHER MEMBER.—1. If we are correctly informed, the election of the Committee has again been directed to this subject of persons intruding themselves into the Club who are uninvited and "unconnected" with the institution, and we have no doubt that proper measures will be taken to secure the members from such intrusion in future? 2. We have no space to discuss the inconveniences to which you allude.

ALBERT.—The games of the Chess Tournament, we believe, will shortly appear.

LAFCASTER.—You should address Mr. Lowenthal. We are unacquainted with his route, but we should think it probable he will visit Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the chief intermediate places in the north and midlands.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 412 by R. D. L. D., Mouge, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 413 by G. N., of Shrewsbury; Coway, St. Edmund, Veto, Veto, Old Joe, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 414 by Devon: T. A., of Hamilton; Judy, Em, Immerwater, St. Edmund, T. N., N. L., M. P., Merlin, Mons, Kate; C. P. J., of Bungay; R. R. of Ashford; S. P., of F. C., M. E. H. of Shrewsbury; Beppo, L'Ange, La B. L., L. S. D.; R. M. of Greenwich; P. Q. H., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Devon, July, St. Edmund, Twist N. S., P. R. M. S., Glendower, Mo., R. R. of Ashford; Philo-Chess, Ardross, are correct. All others are wrong.

* * * A pile of communications on Chess must stand over for want of space to answer them until next week.

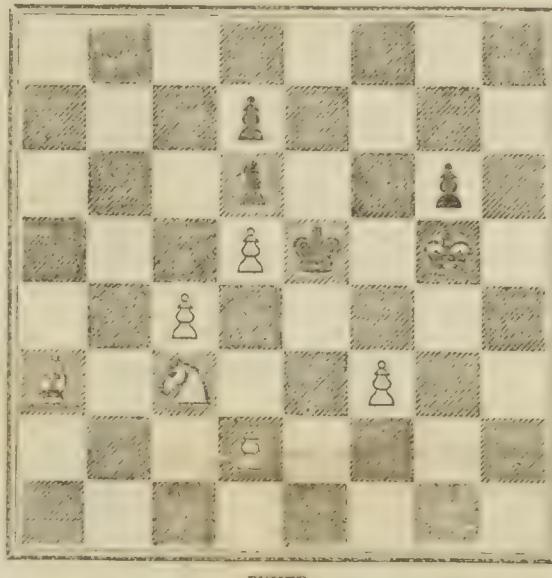
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 413.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Q B 3d	3. R to K 6th	K moves
2. K to K 7th (dis ch)	K to Q Kt 3d, or (a)	4. R takes P—Mate.	
(a) 2. P to Q 4th	K to Q B 5th	4. R to Q B 7th—Mate.	BLACK.

PROBLEM No. 415.

By an Amateur, of Ipswich.

BLACK.



TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE inhabitants of Southampton have just testified their sense of the public spirit of their thrice-elected Mayor, Richard Andrews, Esq., by the presentation of a magnificent service of plate. The ceremony took place in the Victoria Room, on the evening of Dec. 18, in the presence of upwards of a thousand persons. The chair was filled by George Laishley, Esq.

Amongst the gentlemen present were nearly the whole of the aldermen and members of the town council, the principal tradesmen of the town, &c. On a table in front of the orchestra was placed the splendid service of plate, consisting of a magnificent 28-inch salver, complete tea and coffee service, claret jug, four dishes and covers, kettle and stand, two cake baskets, and two 12-inch salvers and pint mugs. The Mayor's crest is en-

graved on each separate article; and in the centre of the large salver is beautifully written the following inscription, prepared, at the request of the committee, by John Bullar, Esq.:—

Presented by Voluntary Subscriptions,
On the 18th of December, 1851,
Together with a Service of Plate, value 400 Guineas,
To RICHARD ANDREWS, Esq.,
As a memorial of his public spirit, energetic assiduity,
and munificent hospitality, in discharging the duties of
the Mayoralty of Southampton; to which, after two
successive years of service, he has been a third time
called.

May our Municipal Institutions ever be upheld
By industrious hands, sound minds, large hearts,
Above faction, corruption, and selfish ambition;
Loyal to the throne of our constitutional monarchy,
Respectful to its laws,
Earnest conservators of a generous and enlightened
Freedom,
Founded on reverence towards God and goodwill
to every man.



SERVICE OF PLATE PRESENTED TO THE MAYOR OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The plate was supplied by Mr. H. Abraham, silversmith, of the High-street, from the manufactory of Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., 12, Duke-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields. The selection of the pieces had been carefully made by the committee, and a more beautiful or appropriate presentation it would be difficult to conceive. The whole of the plate has received the most unqualified approbation of the subscribers; especially the tea service, which is of very novel and elegant design.

The Chairman, in presenting the superb gift, reviewed Mr. Andrews' public services, and his untiring energies in the interests of the port and the prosperity of the town. "And," said Mr. Laishley, "last, though not least, allow me for a moment to refer to the manly, the noble, and truly British reception given by you, sir, to the illustrious Hungarian patriot, Louis Kossuth—(Loud and long-continued cheering)—an act of

large-hearted generosity, which has been appreciated not only by the inhabitants of Southampton, but by the majority of the British nation; presented, too, as that act was, by so many previous acts of kindness and attention to his expatriated fellow-countrymen, and which led that noble and distinguished man to declare, that before his arrival he felt bound by lasting gratitude to Southampton for numerous tokens of high-minded sympathy with the cause of his dear native land." (Tremendous cheering.) In conclusion, the chairman read the inscription engraved on the salver, and on resuming his seat the whole company gave several hearty rounds of cheering.

The band then performed "The Old English Gentleman;" at the close of which—

The Mayor rose amid renewed shouts of applause, which having at length subsided, he thanked the 1500 subscribers to the Testimonial—his friends, neighbours, fellow-townsmen, brother Foresters and Odd Fellows—for this splendid testimonial of their approbation, and concluded an eloquent address amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the company.

Mr. Douglas and Mr. Wilkin, secretaries to the subscription; Mr. Croskey, the American Consul in Southampton; and other gentlemen; addressed the meeting.

Three hearty cheers were then given for the chairman; several rounds of cheering for the Queen, for America, for Louis Kossuth, for the Mayor, &c.; and the assemblage having gradually thinned, the room was cleared for dancing, which was kept up with much spirit till midnight, Mr. Douglas ably officiating as M.C.

FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

THE cold weather of the last few days of the closing year has had the effect of bringing out the true winter *toilettes* in full force. Sable is still worn, and vison for fur; all others are almost quite abandoned. The Chambord cloaks are made of cloth, generally black, edged with velvet or silk braid about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, or watered silk ribbon of the same shade as the cloaks. In the beginning of the season these cloaks were made with hoods; but soon, as we had foreseen, public taste gave up this heavy and ungraceful appendage and fashion, to have the last word in this important matter, converted the real hood into a fictitious one, which is composed of two side cuttings coming over each other at the top of the cloak, and which ornaments the back without overloading the shoulders. Dresses of the same stuff are very much in vogue, particularly for the morning; the skirts are made quite plain; the body alone is trimmed with braid, a fashion which seems likely to last out the winter for walking *toilettes*. Many dresses are trimmed with plain velvet bands. These bands or stripes are six or eight in number, more or less according to their width: they diminish as they approach the body, and never rise higher than the two-thirds of the dress. Woollen popeline, which we mentioned some time since, continues in favour, which it has attained by its suppleness and elegance. It is generally worn plain or plaid. Evening and dinner dresses are worn with three flounces, a fashion invariable for this year. Net is likewise most *recherché* for ball dresses: all shades are worn, trimmed with flounces, ornamented with satin ribbons to match, or gold or silver thread. We take the opportunity of admonishing ladies to use sparingly these gold or silver ornaments. They are not generally worn, and are not considered of the best taste.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Velvet capote, with the crown soft; the top has three slides, rather large, and the fourth forms the edge. It is without trimming inside the front; the flowers are generally poppies of various shades. Black velvet cloak, trimmed with sable, with muff of the same. These cloaks are rather short, not fitting much to the waist; and the sleeves are short, so as to allow for the muff. Dress of Chambord cloth, with plain skirt.

Violet terry-velvet bonnet; a bunch of feathers on one side, and a smaller one on the other.

Plain cloth cloak, Chambord shape, made to be taken up on each side, like sleeves; trimmed with velvet of different widths, or a wide braid, trimmed with a velvet band.

Small plain black velvet paletot, with cuffs to the sleeves. This little paletot may be trimmed with either lace or braid, and jet.

Waistcoat of white quilting, with pockets, and double stitched all

round. Small neckcloth, a silk ribbon. Collar of English point lace. The skirt may be made of coloured silk or taffetas, generally of the same shade as the paletot.

Habit-shirt, or *fichu*, closed in front, and fastened by small coral or diamond buttons, with turn-down collar. The neck open in front is of *Nancy* lace, and fastened in front with a shirt-pin.

White double-breasted waistcoat; high *chemisette* of lace, and collar of English embroidery. Cap of silk stuff, forming a *calotte*, trimmed with lace of Alençon point. At the top of the first trimming is fastened a slight silk fringe under several bunches of silk or velvet ribbon. For indoors, and for dress parties, the lace lappets are replaced by ribbon like the bunches.

Little ribbon ornament is placed round the gloves, fastened by a gold chain; the ribbon is also confined to the wrist by a small elastic cord.



FASHIONS FOR THE NEW YEAR.





LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-YACHT "FAÏD GHIAAD," BUILT FOR THE PACHA OF EGYPT, AT ORCHARD WHARF, BLACKWALL.

LAUNCH OF THE IRON STEAM-YACHT "FAÏD GHIAAD."

THE launch of this fine steamer, on December 23, from the building-yard of Messrs. C. J. Mare and Co., at Blackwall, was noticed in our Journal of last week. We now engrave the ceremony, and subjoin the correct details of the vessel.

The *Faïd Ghiaad* iron steam-yacht is of the extraordinary size of 2200 tons, built for his Highness the Pacha of Egypt. It was commenced in the beginning of the present year. She is to be fitted at present in a very elegant style as a yacht, and is pierced for gun-ports and every other requisite to make her a most efficient war steamer. The following are her principal dimensions; viz.:

Length between perpendiculars	..	..	..	282 feet
Ditto of keel for tonnage	..	..	..	238
Breadth for tonnage	..	..	..	40
Depth in hold	..	..	..	29
Draught of water	..	..	..	18

Burthen in tons, 2200

Engines of 800-horse power, constructed by Messrs. Maudslay, Sons, and Field.

ARMAMENT.

Spar Deck	2	10-inch 84-pounder pivot-guns	85 cwt.
Ditto	12	32	broadside 56
Main-deck	14	32	ditto 56
Total	..	..	..

28

A second large iron screw steam-ship, the *Lady Jocelyn*, was also launched by the above firm for the General Screw Steam Shipping Company; and on the same day the *Challenger* clipper was launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Green.

Messrs. Mare and Co. are building at Orchard Wharf, at the present moment, about £500,000 worth of steam-ships of all classes and for all countries, including those of England, Spain, Austria, Egypt, and Rome.

SHIP ON FIRE AT HONG-KONG.

ON the 20th of October a fire broke out on board the *Fort William*, the receiving-ship of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, from the upsetting of a pot of an inflammable polishing mixture.



FIRE ON BOARD THE SHIP "FORT WILLIAM," AT HONG-KONG.

As the wind was blowing fresh at the time, the bamboo awning was speedily consumed, and the dames spread with such rapidity to the poop, that the family of Captain Macqueen had barely time to escape to the entering port on the gun-deck, whence they were rescued by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Hastings*. By the united exertions of the officers and men of her Majesty's ships *Hastings*, *Sphinx*, *Salamander*, and *Minden*, United States sloop of war *Marion*, and Ion. East India Company's steamer *Nemesis*, the Peninsular and Oriental steamers *Singapore* and *Sir C. Forbes*, and the H. and C. *Hong-Kong* (in readiness to tow in case of need), the fire was extinguished at a late hour, without having done much damage, except to the private effects of Captain Macqueen and his family, which, being all in the poop cabins, were totally destroyed. The other property on board the vessel was not of great value, consisting chiefly of a few chests of opium, and some Cambay stones, all secured; besides a few tons of coals, which the fire did not reach. The destruction of the poop, forecastle, bulwarks, and mast comprised nearly the entire injury done to the vessel, which, it is expected, will be completely repaired before the arrival of the next steamer.

On the opposite side are inscribed the following extracts:—

"The Governors never expressed a wish for the extinction of restraints; they never expected it; not one of them deemed it possible."

"It was Mr. Hill who had the courage to broach the original and invaluable idea, that the use of instruments might be wholly dispensed with."—Sir E. F. Bromhead, Bart., Vice-President of the Lincoln Asylum.

"The real honour belonged to Mr. Hall, of the Lincoln Asylum."—Dr. Charlesworth.

In addition to the above piece of plate, the testimonial included a very handsome silver tea service; the presentation took place at a public dinner given to Mr. Hill, at the Great Northern Hotel, in Lincoln, on Oct. 29; Charles Ward, Esq., Mayor of Lincoln, in the chair.

After the withdrawal of the cloth, and the customary loyal toasts had been drunk, the Mayor presented the testimonial to Mr. Hill, "whose claim," said



PLATE PRESENTED TO MR. E. G. HILL, THE ORIGINATOR OF THE NON-RESTRAINT SYSTEM IN LUNACY.

the worshipful chairman, "to the authorship of non-restraint in the management of that unfortunate class of our fellow-beings afflicted with the direst malady that can beset humanity is now established" (Cheers). The Chairman then referred to the controversy upon this happy discovery; and, in testimony of Mr. Hill's claim as its originator, quoted the evidence of Sir E. F. Bromhead, who presided at a lecture delivered by Mr. Hill, when house-surgeon to the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, and on which occasion he stated the non-restraint system to be his own. Added to this, are the testimony of Dr. Charlesworth, and Mr. Dimond, of the Surrey County Lunatic Asylum, all of whom have subscribed for the testimonial.

Mr. Hill, in thanking the company for the elegant gift, took a review of the process by which he arrived at the important conclusion which he announced many years ago in his public lecture "on the total abolition of instrumental restraint in the treatment of the insane;" viz. "that, in a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is never necessary, never justifiable, and always injurious, in all cases of lunacy whatever." Mr. Hill then explained that his opponents use the term "non-restraint" to signify a mitigation of restraint; whereas he has ever employed it to signify the total abolition of all instrumental restraint, and of all severity towards the

NEW BOOKS, &c.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY OF DILETTANTI.
This day, with 40 Plates, Folio, £5 5s.
THE PRINCIPLES OF ATTENIAN ARCHITECTURE; or, the Results of a recent Survey, conducted chiefly with reference to the Optical Illusions exhibited in the Construction of the Ancient Buildings at Athens. From a Survey, by FRAN. C. PENROD, M.A., Architect.
John Murray, Albemarle-street; and Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, Paternoster-row.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WORLD.
In past 8vo, Illustrated by Maps of India and Greece, price 12s, cloth, **INDIA IN GREECE;** or, Truth in Mythology. By E. POROCHE, Esq.

CONTENTS.—The Colonisation of Greece, Paeonia, and Egypt, by Indian Tribes from the Punjab, Cashmir, Tibet, and the Himalayan Mountains. The Faun and Rajput Tribes in Palestine and Egypt. Greek Mythology rendered plain. History upon Geographical evidence. Krishna, the Hindu Chief, the same as the Apollo of Delphi. Cadmus a Budhian Missionary. The Wars of the Grand Lama in Greece. The Origin of the Faun of Jupiter and the Titans. The Nomenclature of the ancient Geography of India shown to be correct in Greek. Maps of Greece and India exhibit the Parent States and their Hellenic Settlements.

GRIFFIN and Co., London and Glasgow.

PP. 5s 6d; small edition, 2s 6d; post, 3s.
CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CHRONIC COUGH, and LOSS OF VOICE, successfully treated by Medical Inhalations. By ALFRED B. MADDOCK M.D., 7, Bulwer-street, Pall-mall.

"We recommend it with the greatest confidence to our readers. To many families it will prove an antiseptic balsom."—Notttingham Mercury.—S. SPRIN and M. H. PATERNOSTER-ROW.

ALL THE LONDON and COUNTRY NEWS-PAPERS punctually supplied in Town and Country, by W. DAWSON and SONS, 74, Cannon-street, City, London. (Established 1804.) * * * Advertisements and Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages inserted in all the London and Country Newspapers. A List to be had on application. Country Booksellers supplied.

SCIENTIFIC PRESENTS.—A Complete APPARATUS for producing ELECTROTYPE MEDALS; also for Electro-Melting and Gilding, including a Smelting Battery, Gold and Silver Smelting, and all the necessary Chemicals, &c., in a neat case, 22 lbs, intended as a companion to "Fins's Lecture on Electro-Metallurgy," price 14s. Chemical Cabinets, with Book of Experiments, 6s, 8s, 11s, 21s, and upwards. Magic Lante ns, Dissolving Views, &c., manufactured and sold by HORNKE, THORNTWAIKE, and WOOD, 123, Newgate-street, London.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.—EXHIBITION, 1851, Class 10, No. 436.—SPATHAM'S CHEMICAL CABINETS and PORTABLE LABORATORIES.—Youth's Cabinets, 5s, 6s, 7s 6d, 10s 6d. Book of Experiments, 6s. Student's Cabinets, 21s, 31s, 42s 6d, 10s, and 12s. Economic Laboratory, 10s 6d, and 21s.—Of Chemists, Opticians, &c.; or direct from Proprietor, WILLIAM SPATHAM, Rotherhithe-street, Islington, London.

DISSOLVING VIEWS.—Amusement and Instruction by means of CARPENTER and WESTLEY's improved PHANTASMAGORIC LANTERNS with the Chromatopress and Dissolving Views, any possible variety of Sliders, including Natural History, Moveable and Plain, Astronomical, Views in the Holy Land, Scripture Portraits, &c. No. 1 Lanters, and Argand Lamp, in glass, £3 12s. No 2, of a larger size, £4 1s 6d. A pair of Dissolving View Lanters, No. 2, with Apparatus, £11 11s. The Lamp for the No. 2 Lanters is very superior. (The price of the Lanters is without Sliders.) The greatest assortment of Sliders in London for selection from.

Lists of the sliders and prices upon application to the Manufacturers, Messrs. CARPENTER and WESTLEY, Opticians, 24, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, London.

WATCHES and CHAINS.—GEORGE W. CORDING offers a large assortment of first quality at lowest prices. Silver Watches, £2 15s., in hunting cases £3 5s. Detached Lever, £1s, four, 6s, and six guineas; Ladies' elegant Gold watches at 14 1s., 16 6s, and the very best, 22 6s; English Gold Lever Watches at nine, ten, and twelve guineas, and of the highest excellence, sixteen and eighteen guineas. Chains in great variety, 20s to £20.—22, Strand, four doors west of Temple-bar.

JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVERS, 30s, Strand, opposite Somerset House, are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price sets aside all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house, for those advertised at lower prices are foreign work. On receipt of a Post-office Order, payable to JOHN JONES, for £4 4s., one will be sent free. Jones's Sketch of Watch-work, free for 2d.

OLD WATCHES, from £3 10s.; Silver Watches, £2 5s.; Patent Gold Lever Watches, £6 6s; ditto Silver watch, £3 15s.—The best and cheapest house in London for WATCHES is HAWLEY'S, 231, High Holborn, front 75, Strand, and Coventry-street, the old-established Watchmakers. All the above Watches have every modern improvement, are jewelled in four holes, with richly engraved cases and dial. A written guarantee given with each watch. A rich and choice selection of solid, the gold chains, for their weight in sovereigns, English and foreign watches, clocks, and chronometers cleaned, rated, and adjusted by scientific workmen, gold, plate, diamonds, &c., purchased or taken in exchange. Messrs. Hawley beg respectfully to inform the nobly & y and the public that they have no connection with any house assuming their name.

THE CUTLERY TROPHY of MESSRS. JOSEPH RODGERS and SONS, of Sheffield, which excited so much admiration in the Nave of the Crystal Palace, is now transferred to the entrance warehouse of Deane, Dray, and Co., 46 King William-street, London, for which a sum is to be paid to the proprietors. It is furnished with some costly and curious specimens of pocket cutlery, with a large collection of Table Cutlery (which every purchaser for the approaching season should inpect), with a very great variety of Scissors, Pen and Pocke, Knives, Corkscrews, Plated and Silver Fish Knives, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Tea-Caddies, &c. All of the first quality, and at the very lowest prices.—DEANE, DRAY, and CO., opening to the Monument, LONDON-BRIDGE.

HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU.—A Momento of this happy period of the year is ready for delivery.—MESSRS. SAMUEL ALCOCK and CO., China and Earthenware Manufacturers, Hill Pottery, Burlem, Staffs., after a design by Alfred Crowquill, who has, in this effort to associate some of the characteristic emblems of the present season, succeeded in producing one of the most useful and attractive souvenirs ever manufactured in porcelain. As a gift to a lady the momento is peculiarly adapted, from its chaste and elegant appearance. Forwarded in a box, on receipt of a Post-office order for 1d.

PRIZE MEDAL.—COOKING RANGE.—Noblemen, gentlemen, architects, builders, principals of large establishments, and others are respectfully required to inspect EDWARD BROWN'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS, with Attached Roasting-Jack, as exhibited in Class 24, No. 370, by Messrs. Mabrook and Lowe, and for which a prize was awarded. For steam in fuel it is invaluable; for simplicity, cleanliness, and inexpensiveness to get out of order, unrivaled. Testimonials of the highest responsibility and full particulars to be had on application to the manufacturer, Lyne Regis, Dorset; and at the London warehouse, 53, Watling-street, Budleigh-street, where stock is kept, and cards given to view one in operation at a first-class hotel at the West End.

Manager, M. JAMES ILIFFE.

PALMER'S CANDLE LAMPS.—An elegant Three-wick Candle Lamp, 16s 6d; with enamel pillar and ricely cast bell-shaped shade; for Two Wicks, 5s; for One Wick, 2s 6d. An elegant assortment of Four-wick ditto, from 18s; with ruby and emerald Bohemian columns, including every new design lately exhibited in the Crystal Palace. A neat Hall Lantern, 11s 6d. T. R. GRIEVE, 69, Dean-street, Soho, or 21, Poultry, London. Catalogue sent postage free for six postage stamps.

WINTER SEASON.—A large STOCK now in hand of LADIES' POLKAS, all shapes, sizes, and qualities. Children's, commencing at .. 1s 6d each. Ladies' Head-Dresses, in beautiful and novel designs in Wool, Spangled Wool, Mohair, Silk, Gold and Silver, Pearls, Chenille, &c. From Paris, a nice selection of Fancy Pins for the Hair, and Caps at all prices. Every description of Fancy Needles-work commenced and finished; and every article useful for the Ladies' Work-table. S. RISSEK, Berlin Wool Warehouse, 54, Westminster-bridge-road, London. A list of prices sent post free.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS from FUTVÖYSE'S.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing-cases from £1s 6s, with silver top buttons, £3 3s to £5 0s; Work-boxes from 1s 6d to £10; Boxes, £1 1s to £2 10s; and a large variety of other cabinet and leather goods, &c., &c. of the best workmanship. Solid Gold Chains for weight or sovereigns, commencing 18s to £20; Silver Pencil-cases from 1s; Gold Toothpicks and Pencil from 2s 6d; Solid Gold Rings from 4s 6d to £20. Jet ornaments in endless variety. Card-cases, Snuff-knives, Tablets of every description—a large assortment of China, Glass, Parian, Accordions, &c. The New Racing Game; also Bagatelle, Tivoli, and Backgammon Boards.—FUTVÖYSE, 154, Regent-street, corner of Beak-street. Manufactory, Kingsland.

GUTTA PERCHA CURTAIN and CORNICE RINGS.—These rings have been much approved by the Faculty, particularly for nervous and aged patients. Owing to the peculiar properties of Gutta Percha, these rings do not make a noise, when drawn along the pole or rod.

Every variety of Gutta Percha articles—such as soles for boots and shoes, mill bands, picture frames, brackets, mouldings, pom-poms, insteads, medallions, surgical instruments, vases, trays, watch stands, cups, saucers, lathe bands, cloths, linens, cricket and bouncing balls, pump buckets, chamber bowls, washing basins, tubing for gas, water, and sealing pipes; sheets for lining tanks, &c.; cash bowls, ornamental flower pots, soap dishes, &c., manufactured at the Company's Works, Whitechapel, Croydon, London, and sold by their wholesale dealers in town or country.

THE GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Patentes, 19, Wharf-road, City-road, London.

NEW MUSIC, &c.

Just published, price 2s 6d.
NEW POLKA.—The "Sunbeam" polka brillante. Dedicated to the Author of "A Trap to Catch a Suborn," by S. E. BROSEY, Holles-street.
"A clever, sparkling polka, admirably marked for dancing."—Lady's Newspaper.

THE ABBOTSFORD POLKA. By J. G. JONES, Bandmaster 16th Lancers. "This is the very pearl of all polkas." Vide Loudoun paper, Price 2s. Also Duet, 3s. Also the Stable Call, Ipswich, Hardwick, Greswold, Carraroe, Hyack, Rose and Good-night Polkas, and Military School-coups, by the same Author, price 2s each, post-free. J. WILLIAMS, 123, Cheapside. The Band Parts of the Abbotsford and Stable Polkas are published.

DON GIOVANNI, Robert the Devil, Norma, La Figlia, an fifty other Operas for Piano, 2s each; La Prophete, Les Huguenots, Lucia, and La Favorita, 4s each. Any three Numbers post free for 7s stamps.—PIANISTS' CHILDREN, 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, Argyl-street, Regent-street. Be careful to order the "Pianists" Editions. Catalogues gratis.

NEW QUADRILLE.—THE ROYAL WIND-SOR, Q. ADRIELLES, by F. BERNARD, Solos, 3s; Duets, 4s; Military Band, (postage free). "These Quadrilles, performed by most of our Military Bands, are now published as Solos and Duets for the Pianoforte. M. Lernard, so favourably known as the composer of the celebrated 'Forget-me-not' and 'Very Last' Polkas,—the latter played with immense success at Buckingham Palace—has succeeded in producing a set of Quadrilles unsurpassed for the striking beauty or dramatic character of the melodies."—Mus. Review.

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

Just published by DALMATION & CO.,
GLEE, "OUR COUNTRY and OUR QUEEN." The Words by Miss M. A. STODDARD; the Music by Miss E. G. GREEN.

NEW GLEE, THE TROUBADOUR. By G. A. MACPHERSON (post free), price 2s. This elegant and spirited composition, for soprano, contralto, and bass, is decidedly one of the best trios that has been published for years; there are beautiful solos for each voice, and the harmony of the ensemble is highly effective.

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG.—THE YOUNG LADY'S NO. 1. Composed by the Author of "Will you give me one as now?" "The Rich Man's Bride," "The Society," "Yes, I have dared to love thee," &c. Price 2s (post free).—"The Arch and Pianoforte ballad, just introduced most successfully by Miss Poole, is likely to become one of the most popular songs of the day: both words and music possess that point which will ensure success.

DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG, "I MET HER in the CRYSTAL HALLS." Price 2s. Best postage free.

"This beautiful and expressive ballad will come home to every frequenter of the Crystal Halls with a force and pathos perfectly irresistible. The words are by J. E. Carpenter, one of our finest lyrists; and the music, by Stephen Glover, equal to anything from his long-practised pen. No visitor from the country, possessing a pianoforte, should return without obtaining this charming souvenir of the World's Show."—Musical Review.

London: DUFF and HODGSON, 65, Oxford-street.

NEW YEAR'S EVE, 2s, BLOCKLEY'S LAST NEW SONG—A joyous song, full of sentiment and feeling, very appropriate for this festive season. Also "Britannia," National Song by JOHN BLOCKLEY, Author of "The Englishman," "A true royal song," &c.—"Evangeline," 2s, founded on Longfellow's celebrated poem. A beautiful ballad, by the Author of "Love not," and reply, "Love on."—ADDITION, CRAMER, DUFF, and CO.

LITTLE GIPSY JANE, by CHARLES GLOVER. A light sparkling song, with every promise of being a great favourite as the popular song of "The Cavalier," by the same composer. Sung by Miss Messens and Miss Ransford with rapturous success. Price 2s—CAMPBELL, RANSFORD, and CO., 53, New Bond-street.

THE ONE SWEET FACE at HOME. This new and charming ballad, by the Author of the "Merry Sunshine," is becoming one of the most popular of the day. The melody is captivating. The words are pleasing, and do great credit to the author. See "News of the World." Beautifully illustrated by B. Brand. Price 2s.—CAMPBELL, RANSFORD, and CO., 53, New Bond-street.

TRAIN up a CHILD, Sacred Song. The words from Holy Writ, the music by R. TOPFLIFF. Also, by the same composer, "I acknowledge my transgressions," "For religion," "Jacob's bereavement," "God's gladness" and "Simon's prophecy," being a series of scriptural melodies, the words from Holy Writ. The first and third to be had also arranged as vocal duets, and the second, fifth, and sixth for three voices. Also, by the same composer, "Hark! in the Sabbath chime," all very beautiful sacred songs. Price 2s each, post free.

J. WILLIAMS, 121, Cheapside.

THE PRETTY GIRLS of ENGLAND, ILLUSTRATED in FANCY COSTUME.

THE PIANIST, NO. 141, for JANUARY, contains Three Coloured Illustrations, with the following Music.—The Katherine Waizee, the Emma and Julia Polkas, and the Mary Schutze; the whole for 2s. No. 140 Pianists contains the Bloomer Quadrilles, the Three Bloomer Polkas, and the Bloomer Schutze, with Three Illustrations in Costume. "The best dance music of the season, and the prettiest bloomers we have seen."—Sun. News.

These two numbers can be sent post free for 6s in stamps.

RICHHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

SHIRTS.—PATTERNS of the NEW COLOURED SHIRTINGS in every variety of Colours. Upwards of 300 different styles for receipt on receipt of Six Postage Stamps.

PRICE TWENTY-ONE SEVEN SHILLINGS THE HALF-DOZEN.

RICHHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

HORN'S EUREKA SHIRTS are not sold by any bosters or drapers, and can therefore be obtained only at 185, Strand. They are made in two qualities, the first or which is 40s the half-dozen, and the second quality 30s the half-dozen. The list of prices, containing an illustration, with directions for self-measurement, sent post free.

RICHARD FORD, 185, Strand.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

Just published, in $8\frac{1}{2}$ vols, neatly bound in cloth, price 3s 6d. **THE PROTESTANT'S ARMOUR**; or, *Never's Advocate against Unscriptural Teaching*. By A LADY. London: LONGMAN, BROWN, GREEN, and LONGMANS.

A NEW YEAR'S GIFT FOR ONE SHILLING. **THE GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE ESSAY.**

"It is one of the best among the innumerable books designed to illustrate, to improve, or to profit by the great event."—*The Atlas*. LONGMAN and Co., 39, Paternoster-row.

MISS KAVANAGH'S NEW WORK. Now ready, in one volume, post 8vo, with Portraits, price 12s, elegantly bound in embossed cloth, gilt edges, **WOMEN OF CHRISTIANITY EXEMPLARY FOR ACTS OF PIETY AND CHARITY**. By JULIA KAVANAGH, Author of "Woman in France," "Nathallo," &c. London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Pp. 48, Illustrated with Wood-cuts, price 1s. Published this day. **LECTURE ON ELECTRO-METALLURGY**, delivered before the Bank of England Library and Literary Association, by ALFRED MEE, F.R.S. HORNE, THORNTONWAITE, and WOOD, Newgate-street.

Price 6d with Coloured Plates. **THE HOUSE that PAXTON BUILT**: a New Story on an Old Model. DARTON and Co., 38, Holborn-hill.

SUITABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT. **NOAH and his DAYS**: a Poem, in Eleven Books. By the late Rev. S. PIGGOTT, M.A. Published by WERTHEM and MACINTOSH, Paternoster-row. Small cloth, price 5s.

This day, post octavo, 10s 6d. **LEAVES from the NOTE-BOOK of a NATURALIST**;—By W. J. BRODERIP, F.R.S., Author of "Zoological Recreations." London: JOHN W. PARKER and SON, West Strand.

Just published, price Fifteen-pence. **THE LONG RAILWAY JOURNEY**, and Other Poems. By HENRY STEBBING, D.D., F.R.S.

Lately, by the same Author, **JESUS**: a Poem. In Six Books. Price 5s. ARTHUR HALL, VIRTUE, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row.

AN ELEGANT and SUITABLE BOOK FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Just published, price 10s 6d.

THE Second Edition of LOWTH'S HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, and GENEALOGICAL ATLAS, for the use of Schools and Private Tuition. "We have never met with a work of the description better calculated to facilitate the study of history than the work now before us."—Bell's Messenger. London: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO. Leamington: J. GLOVER

HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, in crimson cloth, gilt leaves, ONE SHILLING each. ARBOTT'S Alfred the Great, William the Conqueror, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth, Marie Antoinette, Charles the First, Charles the Second, Alexander the Great, Hannibal, Julius Caesar, Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, Josephine, Madam Roland, Cleopatra. THOMAS ALLMAN, 42, Holborn-hill.

NEW JUVENILE WORKS for CHRISTMAS. By the Author of "Pope of Day."

FAR OFF. A Sequel to "Near Home." With Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, 5s. By the Author of "Mary and Florence."

LEILA at HOME. By ANNE FRASER TYTLER. 12mo, cloth, 6s.

HARRY BRIGHTSIDE; or, the Young Traveller in Italy.

By AUNT LOUISA. Coloured Illustration. 12mo, cloth, 4s 6d.

London: T. HATCHARD, 187, Piccadilly; and all Booksellers.

AM "ESPECIAL" CHRISTMAS PRESENT FOR LADIES. Price 10s 6d, bound, with gilt edges and Coloured Plates; dedicated, by permission of her Most Gracious Majesty, to the Princess Royal of England.

PEACHEY'S ROYAL GUIDE to WAX-FLOWER MODELLING. Published by Mr PEACHEY, Artist to her Majesty.

Containing Instructions for forty Flowers, besides Cactus, Mignotte, and Victoria Regia; also, for foliage and grouping, floral embossed and poetic gems.

To be had of the Authorress, 35, Bathbone-place, London; and of all Booksellers.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT. Just published, beautifully bound in ultramarine cloth, price 6s 6d.

LUFRA; or, the Convent of Algarve. A Poem in Eight Cantos. By the Rev JAMES BANDINEL.

"As instructive as a sermon, as lively as a play, and as lovely as a sonnet."—John Bull.

"A high-souled, high-principled Poem."—*Eddowes's Journal*.

"In this Poem religious truth is happily combined with an interesting story and pleasant style. Of the wonderful works of nature Mr Bandinel has a poet's conception, and his descriptions display an artist's skill."—*Morning Post*.

London: RIVINGTON, St Paul's Churchyard and Waterloo-place.

COMPANION to the PSALM and HYMN BOOK, By GEORGE FORBES.—POCKET EDITION of CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY for Four Voices, Organ, or Piano; with Words, &c. Dedicated by permission, to the Rev Dr Spy, Dale, &c. 5s, cloth gilt.—"More valuable than many works of higher pretensions."—*Alas.*—WRIGHT, Rivington, Hooley.

BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and CHURCH SERVICES for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts, in plain and elegant Bindings, from 2s 6d to 5 guineas;—the largest and best bound stock in London of the authorized versions of Family, Reference, and Polyglot Bibles and Prayers; Church Services bound in rich Genoa Velvet or Turkey Morocco, splendidly mounted with rims, clasps, and monograms, in handsome gilt lock case, lined with white watered silk. 2s 6d each (carriage paid) to the country, or, receipt of a Post-office Order. Movocca Church Services, gilt clasps, 7s 6d; Prayer-Books, very large clear type, 6s 6d each; the Altar and Pulpit and Daily Services.—Observe, PARKINS and GOTTO, 25, Oxford-street.

Now ready, at all the Booksellers.

BURKE'S LANDED GENTRY for 1852. With numerous Additions and Corrections, and a GENERAL INDEX, Gravis. Complete in 2 large vols, printed in double column (equal in quantity to 30 ordinary vols), price on 1s 2s bound, with a separate Index, containing references to the names of every person mentioned.

The important national work comprises a Genealogical and Heraldic Dictionary of the whole of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland, with particulars of 100,000 persons connected with them, forming a necessary Companion to all Peagers.

COLBURN and Co., Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

NOTICE.

With the Arms beautifully Engraved, bound, and gilt, **M. R. LODGE'S PEERAGE and BARONETAGE** [For 1852].

Is Now Ready, and may be had of the Booksellers.

As an authority no work of the kind has ever stood so high in Mr Lodge's Peerage. It is corrected throughout by the Nobility, and published under the especial sanction of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The present Edition contains many important particulars communicated by Noble Families not previously given.

SAUNDERS and TILLEY, Publishers, Conduit-street.

Second Edition, elegantly bound in cloth, price 2s 6d,

EVENTS to be REMEMBERED in the HISTORY of ENGLAND, its SOVEREIGNS and its PEOPLE, from the Earliest Time to the Present. Related in the words of the best Writers, the old Chronicles, Poets, and modern Historians, forming a series of interesting Narratives of the most remarkable occurrences in each reign, with the views of the Manners, Domestic Habits, Amusements, Customs, &c. of the People; on a new and original plan. By CHARLES SELBY.

London: DARTON and Co., Holborn-hill.

NEW AND CHEAP FLORICULTURAL MAGAZINE.

On the 1st of January, 1852, was published, price 1s, crown 4to, No. I. of the

ENGLISH FLOWER-GARDEN, a Monthly Magazine of Hardy, Half-hardy, and Window Plants; with five beautiful Coloured Figures on Steel, in the first style of art. In this work an attempt has been made to combine the most approved Horticultural practice with the most interesting facts of Botanical science. It contains a larger number of Figures than any other publication of a similar character and price.

London: SIMPKIN and MARSHALL, Edinburgh: J. Menzies and all Booksellers.

Now ready,

THE WESTMINSTER and FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CXL, JANUARY, 1852. Price 6s.

CONTENTS:

Art. I. Representation of Reform.

II. What are their Ways and Works.

III. The Relation between Employers and Employed.

IV. Mary Stuart.

V. The Latest Continental Theory of Legislation.

VI. Julia von Kildener, as Coquette and Mystic.

VII. The Ethics of Chivalry.

VIII. Political Questions and Parties in France.

IX. Contemporary Literature of England.

X. Retrospective Survey of American Literature.

XI. Contemporary Literature of America.

XII. Contemporary Literature of Germany.

XIII. Contemporary Literature of France.

* Persons desirous of having the work forwarded to them, by post, postage free, are requested to transmit their names to the publisher, in order that they may receive their copies on the day of publication.

London: JOHN CHAPMAN, 149, Strand.

NEW BOOKS, &c.

NEW WORK BY PHIZ.

Royal quarto, 3s 6d plain, 5s 6d coloured. **ILLUSTRATIONS of the FIVE SENSES**, Engraved on Steel by Hablot K. Browne (PHIZ). GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St. Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, price 4s.

OLIVER and BOYD'S NEW EDINBURGH ALMANAC and NATIONAL REPOSITORY for 1852. Greatly Enlarged and Improved. LONDON: SIMPKIN, MARSHALL, and CO.

BOHN'S STANDARD LIBRARY for JANUARY.

NEANDER'S CHURCH HISTORY. Vol. 6, with Index. Post 8vo, 2s 6d.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S SCIENTIFIC LIBRARY for JANUARY.

HUMBOLDT'S PERSONAL NARRATIVE of HIS TRAVELS. Vol. I. Post 8vo (to be completed in 3 vols.), 5s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CLASSICAL LIBRARY for JANUARY.

PINDAR, Literally Translated by DAWSON W. TURNER; to which is added the METRICAL TRANSLATION, by ABRAHAM MOORE. Fine Portrait. Post 8vo, 5s.

DICKINSON Brothers, publishers, 114, New Bond-street; and Merchant, Skinner, and Co., Ingram-court, City.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES.—NEW VOLUME.

HAWTHORNE'S TWICE-TOLD TALES. Second Series. Post 8vo, 1s. Also the First Series, price 1s.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

CHRISTMAS BOOK.—Elegant in cloth, gilt edges, 2s 6d.

HAWTHORNE'S WONDER-BOOK for GIRLS and BOYS. Post 8vo, with Eight fine Illustrations.

HENRY G. BOHN, 4, 5, and 6, York-street, Covent-garden.

BOHN'S CHEAP SERIES.—Price 1s, or in gilt cloth, price 1s 6d.

A MATEURS and ARTISTS' COMPANION, with an Almanac for 1852. REEVES and SONS, Cheapside; Aylott and Jones, Paternoster-row.

Now ready, demy 11mo, price 1s.

THE BEAUTIES of NATURE. A Poem. Svo, 5s. Written with the intention of introducing a new era in the art of Landscape Gardening.

ROUSTON and STONEMAN, Paternoster-row.

Just published by PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, BALFOUR, 6s.

THE TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS. By Mrs.

2. THE BAND of HOPE REVIEW. Yearly Part, 70 Engravings, stiff wrapper, 8d, gilt 1s.

3. THE BAND of HOPE ALMANAC. 1d.

London: PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row; 70, Edgware-road; and all Booksellers.

Published this day, price 8s 6d, the Second Edition of

THE DICTIONARY of PRACTICAL RECEIPTS, containing upwards of 6000 Receipts in Trade and Manufacture, Domestic Economy, Ornamental and Scientific Processes, Chemical and Medical Preparations, &c. &c. By G FRANCIS, F.R.S. This Edition contains a copious Index, and other Improvements.

JAL, 20, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

Just published, with Coloured Designs, square 8vo, cloth, 7s.

Fairy Tales. Comprising

THE FAIRIES of the FOREST.

THE FAIRY and the SNAKE.

THE FAIRIES, the ELF, and the GNOME.

The above little book has been written by a LADY for her own child en, and will be found an acceptable juvenile present.

London: LONGMAN and CO., Pawsey, Ipswich.

THE BOOK for the FIRE-SIDE and JUVENILE PARTIES. With Illuminated Frontispiece, 2s 6d cloth (3s postage free).

HOME AMUSEMENTS; a Choice Collection of Riddles, Charades, Conundrums, Parlour Games, &c. &c. By PETER PUZZLEWELL, Esq.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

With Engravings by H. WEIR, fcap. 8vo, 3s 6d cloth.

DOMESTIC PEIS; their Habits and Management, with Illustrative Anecdotes. By Mrs LOUDON.

"An attractive and instructive little work. All who study Mrs Loudon's pages will be able to treat their pets with certainty and wisdom."—Standard of Freedom.

FACTS from the WORLD of NATURE, Animate and Inanimate. By Mrs LOUDON. With numerous Engravings, fcap. 8vo, 6s cloth.

GRANT and GRIFFITH, corner of St Paul's Churchyard.

Now ready, Part I., price Four Shillings,

A HISTORY of the BRITISH EMPIRE during the first half of the Nineteenth Century: being an introductory Narrative of Events from 1800 to 1851, and the History of the Peace, from 1815 to the present time. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Embellished with Portraits. To be completed in Ten Monthly Parts.

London: W. SMITH and CO., Amen-corner; and sold by all Booksellers.

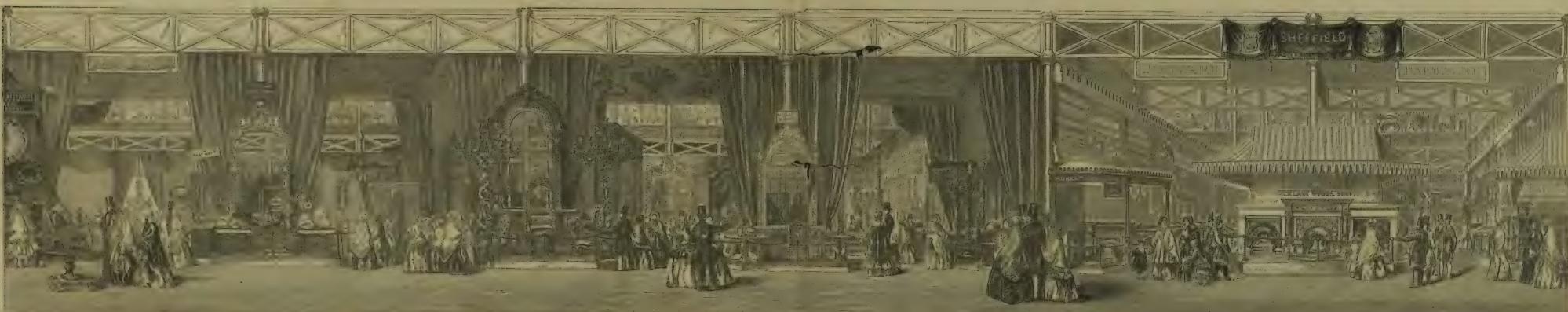
Now ready, Part I., price of 1s, containing Seven Portraits and Biographies,

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—No. V.—SOUTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.
(FROM DAGUERREOTYPES BY CLAUDET.)

Marble Statue of "Victory"—"Michael with Satan Conquered"—Indian Field Piece and Models of Cannon—Trophies of Indian Arms, Guns, Shields, &c. Co's and Silver Embroidered Saddles—"Boy at the Bath," Brontes—Maharatta Costumes and Arms—Ivory Head-dah—Trappings. Jewellery—Chased Silver and Gold Ware—Ornamental State's Umbrella—Musical Instruments—Carpets—Cottons—Silks—Models of Machinery—Saddles. Colossal Statue of Sir William Follett—Silver Epergne—Tiger Skins—Horns &c.—Picture Frames.] Canadian Skins—Furniture—Carpets—Slades—Blankets—Casks of Wheat, Flour &c.—Dark Canoe—Perry's Fire Engine—Tanned Porpoise Hides. Case of Native Gold from the South-Eastern Side of the Green Mountains—Iron, Lead, Silver Gres, and a complete collection of Canadian Minerals.



Dog—Marble Mosaic—Or Horns, 8 feet 4 in.—Cabinet of Native Woods—Minerals—Raw Materials of Cape of Good Hope and West Africa. Cast-Iron Vase—Japan TRAY—Sweat—Ranges—Picture Frames—Candelabra in Bronze and Or Mosaic—Stained Glass Windows—Admiralty Regulation Lights. Signal Lamps—Molot Steamer, with Miller's Lights—Hawthorne's Gothic Lamp—Iron Suits—Colebrookdale Bronzes—Cast-Iron Mantelpieces Grates, Tables &c. Richly Ornate Irons and Or Mosaic Chandeliers, modelled from antique and modern designs—Curtain Supports—Lamps, ornamented with glass and porcelain. The Queen and Prince of Wales Statuettes, in bronze and Or Mosaic—Louis Quatorze Chandelier—Or Mosaic Balaustre—Antique Tripod, and Gothic Lamps, &c. Broadwood's Grand Piano—Paper-mache Nutting Cot—Kean's Conducting Leaf Store (back gallery)—Collection of Vegetable Products of Scotland.



Papier-mache Piano, inlaid with pearl, and a Loo-table for chess, draughts, backgammon—Papier-mache Toilet-table and Glass. Mirror with carved frame, representing the Genius of Commerce—Jewel-casket and Stand, in Or Mosaic, set with precious stones—Work-bourses—Inkstands, &c. Chimney-glass, carved walnut frame—Carved Screen, in bone—Ova Table, with marble borders—Gothic-wood Wardrobe &c.—Ornamenta Quilling. Console-table, Italian design, supported by swans—Ditto, with clock, in white and gilt—State inkstand inlaid with pearl—Bed—Cabinet for the Queen. Tools, from native models, for every part of the world—Saws of every variety—Scythes—Reaping-hooks—Razors. Knives of all sorts and sizes, from 2d. a dozen—Steel in every stage of manufacture—Railway-carriage Springs, &c.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.



FLORA'S FOUNTAIN, AND "THE SULTANA"—BY EUGENE RIMMEL.

This fountain of toilet vinegar (a new and delightful substitute for eau de Cologne) was exhibited by Mr. Rimmel, the perfumer, of Gerrard-street, and was kept playing every day throughout the Exhibition, proving a great attraction to the fair visitors. "The Sultan," exhibited by the same house, is a most splendid specimen of the kind, ornamented with a pretty painting on silk, and emitting a delightful odour. It is used for perfuming handkerchiefs, gloves, &c.

LADY'S SHOES, &c. BY GODFREY AND HANCOCK.

Amongst the admirable specimens of shoes and slippers exhibited by Godfrey and Hancock, of Conduit-street, were most beautiful pair of slippers, made for her Majesty. They are composed of black silk velvet, richly embroidered in gold, with the Royal arms; they are lined with white satin, have amber-coloured satin heels, and the tops are decorated with gold trimmings. They are exquisitely finished. Our Engraving also represents some richly embroidered ladies' blue and green velvet boots, showing undoubted superiority of workmanship.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF GLOVE-MAKING. BY E. WHITBY, OF YEOVIL.

Mr. E. Whitby, jun., glove-manufacturer, of Yeovil, obtained a prize for "lambkin gloves," usually sold as kid. His case contained an illustration of the process of glove manufacturing, showing the skin in its various stages. One portion of the skin was in the raw state, as imported from Italy; another portion was partly manufactured into leather; another portion was completely made into leather, out of which was cut one pair of ladies' white gloves, and one of the gloves was in a finished state. No portion, from the raw skin to the finished glove, was detached. The Royal Commissioners have done Mr. Whitby the honour of accepting the skin, to be preserved as a specimen of the Exhibition.



HER MAJESTY'S DRESSING-SLIPPERS—BY GODFREY AND HANCOCK, CONDUIT-STREET.

LADY'S IMPROVED MICROSCOPE ADJUSTMENTS.

We present our readers with a view of the Microscope to which we have before called attention, No. 486, and for which the inventor, Mr. Ladd, of Walworth, has received honourable mention from the jury of Class X. No person who has used the Microscope can have failed to experience the difficulty which in all ordinary instruments prevents that nicely of



MICROSCOPE—BY W. LADD, WALWORTH.

adjustment essential to microscopic observation. This arises from the motion of the tube depending upon a rack and pinion, which, from their nature, it is scarcely possible to make to work with smoothness and accuracy; and even in the best instruments the parts are speedily worn, producing that unsteady motion known as "loss of time." The inventor has overcome this objection by employing a steel base chain in lieu of the rack, and substituting a steel pin or axis for the pinion: the chain, passing two or three times round the axis, is attached at each end of the sliding bar supporting the body of the microscope; the axis, terminated with a milled head, is made to revolve as in the rack and pinion, of course carrying the tube with it. Smoother movements are applied by the inventor to the movable stages, improving the old rack-work as well as the screws, thus obtaining an equal rate of motion with the screw, in considerably less space. These improvements, economising labour, and rendering unnecessary, in most instances, the supplementary "fine adjustment," will afford an uniform steady motion without the possibility of loss of time, while the friction is so slight that the wear of years will not be perceived; thus reducing the cost of this valuable instrument, so necessary to the investigation of every branch of the physical sciences.



GLOVES—BY WHITBY, YEOVIL, S. M. & CO., LIVERPOOL.



HALL-TABLE, HAT AND UMBRELLA STAND. BY MILLS, BRADFORD.

There is considerable novelty and ingenuity in the design of this useful article of furniture. The graceful scrolls are gratifying to the eye, while the several combinations of great utility must render it a favourite in all well-regulated establishments. The Chair displays a light and graceful form well adapted for drawing-rooms.

PHILOSOPHICAL AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS. BY MESSRS CHADBURN, OF LIVERPOOL.

Our Illustration represents the case of optical instruments exhibited by Messrs. Chadburn, of Liverpool, perhaps the most varied and general collection of the kind in the whole Exhibition. Amongst the more striking objects is an improved day and night telescope for naval purposes, the power of which can be varied according to circumstances. Near it is an improved portable achromatic telescope, the centre tube of which is ornamented by a new process. The rest of the collection comprises every description of optical and philosophical instruments, from an improved registered barometer, and a variety of magic lanterns and Daguerreotype apparatus, down to the ordinary spectacles, of which a large assortment is provided, to suit every kind of sight.

OUR GREAT EXHIBITION CORRESPONDENCE.—No. II.

MACHIN-EMBOSSED PAPERHANGINGS.—We endeavour as much as possible to lay aside the topics of the great success of the exhibition, in some few cases however, we have been addressed to us, and in such cases we have endeavoured to meet the wishes of such visitors as the Jury Awards, in which we state that "the very important and valuable invention of machinery for printing paperhangings, by Messrs. Heywood and Co., was produced with only a moderate number." Messrs. C. H. and J. Ladd, of the town of Walworth, however, claim a priority as applied to their merits, and contend that they "were the first and now to apply machinery to printing paperhangings; and that, about twelve years ago, and not but for two years ago that Mr. H. and Co. do it now." They then make no objection at all to the priority of the former having left them, and entered into partnership with Mr. H. and Co., and make some comments which we need not repeat. They (Messrs. Ladd) then go on to say, which we repeat in justice to themselves, "we are aware that Heywood and Co. have, by advertisements, &c., claimed priority to them, they were the inventors and introducers" of this process, but "never denied it, until you proclaimed them in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." With all these allegations we have nothing to do; it is sufficient that we let Messrs. Potter and Co. state their case in our columns; and, having done so, we must state our opinion that the samples exhibited by Heywood and Co. were of a superior order, as regarded taste and execution, to those of Messrs. Potter. And, as to the process by which they were produced, however the case might have been ten or a dozen years ago, it appears certainly to be a fact, that Messrs. H. and Co. are now enabled to print in fourteen colours, with fourteen different cylinders, whilst the utmost number previously attained was ten.

DIVING APPARATUS.—In our Supplement of the 22d November we gave an Engraving and description of Siebe's diving apparatus, which is very similar to that of Mr. Deane, who states that he was, in connexion with his deceased brother, the original inventor of this apparatus, and by his aid brought up the general character of the Royal George, in the years 1834-5-6. It appears that it was Mr. Deane's, and not Mr. Siebe's, which was exhibited in operation in this present case. As an out of many instances of the inaccurate classification of the Illustrated Official Catalogue, and for the guidance of all interested in these inventions, we may state that Mr. Deane's diving apparatus is No. 10, of class 5, and Mr. Siebe's No. 1 of class 7.

THE BRITISH SILK TRADE.—We agree entirely in the justness of the complaint contained in the following letter, which can best be expressed in the language of the writer:—“Sir,—The complaints and claims of other exhibitors on your wholly new demand, especially since you propose to be the Committee of Selection in so general a manner, have led me to prefer, in my case, the method of exhibiting my samples as such in other Official Catalogues, notwithstanding that copies descriptive of the article, and specifying my name as exhibitor, were forwarded in three or four cases, in my own name, to the Secretary, I can, however, nothing personally as a mere exhibitor, but only in virtue of the objects exhibited. My complaint is, that what I exhibited, especially as a variety of my mother's labours, in a case fitting easily to be sent in the community, should pass unnoticed and unheeded. Surely the fourteen years of incessant toil and skill bestowed by the late Mrs. Whitby (of Newlands, in the county of Southwark) in the cultivation of silk on her own estate, deserved some public acknowledgment. Surely the nurture of worms, and raising of plants, and rearing of crabs, accompanied by that lady with vast personal trouble, as I perceive, were sufficiently interested in the beautiful banner, fresh from the loom of Mrs. Whitby, and occupying a space in their compartments, which is just withdrawn from the Crystal Palace. Surely that banner was a most sufficient guarantee for the success of silk culture in Britain, a venture first and only carried out by a lady, and for the help the daughter of a not unranked family have entertained, that her would have been awarded the medal that was to crown a parent's glorious triumph. It is with a strong sense of disappointment at having been passed over, that I commit these few lines to you; and I have the honour to remain, sir, your obedient, humble servant, H. J. WEST.—Newlands, Lymington, Hants, Nov., 1851.”

DUROCET'S ORGAN.—“Bertho compliment us so gracefully for ‘the urbanity and kindness of our replies to correspondents,’ that we regret we cannot give a satisfactory answer to her question as to the whereabouts of ‘the individual who played so magnificently on the French organ situated in the Nave.’ We probably in Paris, playing still, unless he has been silenced with the other ‘organ’ in that ‘françuil’ capital.

IRON BRIDGE OVER THE WYE.—In our third notice on the Great Exhibition awards (Nov. 15), we stated, with reference to civil engineering, architectural and building contrivances:—“These are in all only three classes, and twenty-three prize medals earned by the whole body of exhibitors in this comprehensive department, and these are chiefly for models of works long since accomplished, as the Plymouth Breakwater, Strasburg Cathedral, the cast-iron bridge over the Wye, &c.” It appears that we fell into error in the case of the Wye Bridge, which is of wrought iron, and the works of which are still in progress, under Messrs. Finch and Willey, from the designs of Mr. I. K. Brunel. It is intended to carry the South Wales Railway over the river Wye.

HORSE-SHOES.—“A Mechanic” complains, and complains, we think, very fairly, of injustice having been done to the Horse-shoe interest by the Jury of Class 22 (General Hardware). He says:—“There were several exhibitors of that most useful article, and one which requires much scientific as well as mechanical skill to produce. I find in looking over the awards, that buttons, copper rivets, and several other articles produced by machinery, have a medal awarded; but the horse-shoes have only ‘honourable mention.’ In the manufacture of a horse-shoe every blow of the hammer must be properly placed and have a meaning, and every hole must be properly pitched to receive the nails, or the shoe cannot with safety be applied to the living foot of the horse. The old adage may be said to apply in this case, ‘out of sight out of mind’; but although the horse-shoe may be said to grovel in the mud, the contributions and visitors to the show have had some little difficulty in getting to the Crystal Palace without the aid of the humble horse-shoe.”

INVALID CHAIR AND BED.—These are, we must really excuse us, if he has any complaint to make, of course due to the care of the Official Catalogue, for as we see, L. M. and M. H. of Aberdeen, were manufacturers of Victoria Shield Lights. As to our right to do so, that is no business of ours. The Catalogue only gives an instance of a shielded classification in the case before us. H. H. of Falmouth, is listed in Class 7, No. 149; L. M. and M. H. of Aberdeen, are on Class 22, No. 472, both exhibit signal lights and the same engraving serves to illustrate both.

For a description of the Invalid Couch and Bed, engraved Oct. 11, the exhibitor was erroneously spelt “Minton,” instead of Muster.

The Inland Table, engraved and described Oct. 27th, was by Holland and Son, of London, not of Warwick.

WOOD-CARVING.—In our remarks respecting the carving of the Kenilworth Lintel, we mentioned Mr. Walter Cooper as having introduced “Walter” to wood-carving, it read where it should have been Mr. Walter Cooper, of Warwick. A similar error exists in the Official Illustrated Catalogue, from which we took the name.

The Cut Blue Velvet Carpet, engraved in our Supplement No. 100, Oct. 1, was extremely well described as exhibited by Branson and Sons, of Liverpool, as we see. It was exhibited by Branson, of Cheltenham, the pattern, consisting of two scenes, &c., being the design of Mrs. Branson. The carpet was manufactured for Mr. Branson and Sons.

M. R. G., St. Petersburg, had better address his inquiries to M. Du Wyett, Esq., the Secretary of the Russian Commission.

The cut silk, engraved and very engraved in our Supplement of Sept. 28, should have been described as by “W. D. Kempton, M. D., of Cirencester,” not “Cheltenham.”

PEARS.—In our article on Pears (4th Oct.) it is stated that the first known pear was exhibited in the Showcase of Messrs. Bunt and Leathem, at the Great Exhibition. This, we are informed, is a mistake; the pear exhibited is, of a pear-tree, formerly the property of Queen Isabella of Castile, having been exhibited by Messrs. Gurney.

LIQUIDITY OF GOLD.—In our notice of the case of Messrs. Garrett and Cooley (Oct. 11) we observed, “There is evidently some error in the account of the length of which a 10 carat weight will run round.” In reference to this Messrs. B. and C. write us, as follows:—“We beg to say our statement is quite correct, viz. ‘the gold extended by a 10 carat weight is actually measured at the ratio of 23 to 20 yards, or 1150 miles, per ounce troy.’ You have got the words ‘extended by a 10 carat weight’ which means it to be implied the wire is solid gold, whereas it is only silver wire. Our object in calling attention to the extra ordinary length to which gold is drawn, was to show its durability, but we by no means intended to state that solid gold is drawn to a length of nearly 100 miles per ounce troy, though we believe that even could be accomplished.”

A HANDFUL OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS.*

"CHRISTMAS comes but once a year;" and with it come the youngsters from school, and with it comes a vast production of toys and sweetmeats, and gaudily-dressed literature for their especial delectation. With the toys and the sweetmeats we have nothing to do at present: we have had our fair share of them in our day, and must fairly admit that it would be a piece of gross affectation to pretend to have any aptitude or relish for them now; albeit we from time to time have beheld many notable examples of men many winters in advance of us trying to do the funny with the juveniles, aping surprise and gladness of heart at the antics of the new Punchinello, and joining with inordinate vivacity in the rough-and-tumble of the bull's celebrated performances in a china-shop), and all this out of compliment to mamma, the amiable hostess, or, perhaps, by way of exemplifying to papa the generous influence of his "curious" old port; but always, we apprehend, very much to their own disparagement in their moments of "sober" reflection, and certainly very much to our annoyance and mental discomfort at the time. No; in spite of the example of the "evergreens," we are convinced there is a time for all things; and that in all periods of life, whilst we all have our respective enjoyments, we all, the youngest with the eldest, have our relative duties. Our duty, as we become men, is to put away childish things—to put off childish behaviour and childish indulgences. Not that we would austerely repress the natural spirits of children confined to their own spheres; that would be as cruel as to assume them in our own persons would be ridiculous and ill-timed; but merely this, that, instead of falling into the rear with the youngsters, we would lead them in advance by giving them a glimpse at more rational fields of enjoyment, upon which, in a few years—ay! how very few—they may be legitimately called upon to enter. In a word, we would teach youth, whilst he enjoys the present, to prepare his resources for future enjoy-

whole colony of young folks of both sexes, hoarded up their sixpences earned by straw-plaiting for the purpose of visiting; and "Sandford and Merton," whose adventures are full of wholesome examples; and "Little Henry and his Bearer," a most touching narrative of the conversion to religious truth of a poor black Negro by the sickly Christian child whom it was his business to tend; and the "Sun of a Genius," a story of sterling merit, illustrating the superior and more prevailing virtue of persevering cheerful industry, as contrasted with the fitful and capricious achievements of "genius" real or presumed; and, lastly, to that generous, noble-hearted little heroine, "Ellen the Teacher,"—none of your sickly sentimental "governesses" of the green-room, and green-eyed-melancholy-school, but a creature of infinite good sense and good-heartedness, proud of her every intellectual acquirement, for the opportunity it afforded her of imparting intelligence to others—proud, also, of her modest stipend, which, rightly economised, did such wonders at home—happy in the sustaining smiles of firm approving friends.

Pardon us, gentle reader, that we thus "go o'er the stories of our youth." If you doubt their potent spell, read them; and if you have children, let them read them also. After this digression, we proceed to explore the contents of our "Handful of Children's Books," which, decked out in crimson and blue and gold, and abounding in well-executed engravings, court the notice of holiday folks of this *annus mirabilis*, 1852.

"The Doll and her Friends!" and hath not a doll friends, and many, too? How many a smile of proud exultation at her splendours of appearance—how many a scalding tear of sympathy at her unmerited wrongs have proved the warmth of infantile affection for this poor counterpart of humanity? The doll hath her enemies, too; persecuting, unrelentless, ruthless boys, who seem to delight in the torturing and slaughter of dolls, for the very grief and terror it occasions their owners.

This little book comes as a sort of plea for the doll against such barbarities as these, and seeks to establish a *locus standi* for dolls, upon the ground that, helpless though they be, they have their humanising uses. And, upon the whole, we think their champion has made out a very fair case for them. But, whether or not, she has certainly made the doll the medium of introducing us to some very pleasing and instructive passages in the republic of the nursery and the school-room. The grand object held in view throughout is to temper the feelings and soften the manners of the selfish and the rough, and to impress upon all the importance of mutual forbearance, and respect for the rights and feelings of others. The narrative is written in a very sprightly style, as may be seen by the sample we give, being the early days of a "Sixpenny Doll," before she has emerged from the shop into society:

Day after day I lay on my counter unnoticed, except by the shopwoman who covered us up at night, and re-arranged us in the morning; and even this she did with such an indifferent air, that I could not flatter myself I was of the smallest use to her. Every necessary care was bestowed upon me in common with my companions; but I sighed for the tender attentions that I sometimes saw lavished by children upon their dolls, and wished that my mistress would nurse and caress me in the same manner.

She never seemed to think of such a thing. She once said I was dusty, and whisked a brush over my face; but that was the only separate mark of interest I ever received from her. I had no reasonable ground of complaint, but I began to grow weary of the insipidity of my life, and to ask myself whether this could be my only destiny. Was I never to be of use to any body? From time to time other toys were carried away. Many a giddy top and lively ball left my side in childish company, and disappeared through those mysterious gates by which the busy human race entered our calm seclusion.

At last even dolls had their day. The beautiful waxen princess no longer graced our dominions. She was bought by an elderly lady for a birthday present to a little granddaughter; and on the very same day the "old familiar faces" of six dolls who had long shared my counter vanished from my sight, one after another being bought and carried away.

I was sorry to lose them, though while we lived together we had our little misfits and jealousies. I had sometimes thought that the one with the red shoes was always sticking out her toes; that she of the daxon ringlets was ready to let every breath of wind blow them over her neighbours' faces; that another with long legs took up more room than her share, much to my inconvenience. But now that they were all gone, and I never could hope to see them again, I would gladly have squeezed myself into as small compass as the baby doll in the walnut-shell, in order to make room for them once more.

One thing, however, was satisfactory: dolls certainly had their use. Seven had been bought, and therefore why not an eighth? I had been sinking almost into a state of despondency, but now my hopes revived and my spirits rose. My turn might come.

And my turn did come. Every circumstance of that eventful day is deeply impressed on my memory. I was as usual employed in making remarks upon the passing crowd, and wondering what might be the use of every body I saw, when I perceived the lady and the little girl who had been almost my first acquaintances among the human race. As they approached my stall, I heard the mamma say, "Have you decided what to buy with the sixpence?"

"Oh yes, quite," answered the child; "I am going to buy a sixpenny doll." The words thrilled through me; her eyes seemed fixed on mine, and the sixpence was between her fingers. I imagined myself bought. But she continued: "I think, if you don't mind the trouble, I should like to go round the bazaar first, to see which are the prettiest."

"By all means," replied the lady; and they walked on, carrying all my hopes with them.

I had often fancied myself the prettiest doll of my size in the place; but such conceit would not support me now. I felt that there were dozens, nay scores, who more than equalled me; and all discontented notions of my neglected merit now sank before the dread that I had really no merit to neglect.

I began also to have some idea of what was meant by time. My past life had glided away so imperceptibly, that I did not know whether it had been long or short; but I learnt to count every moment while those two mortals were walking round the bazaar.

I strained my eyes to catch sight of them again; but, when at last they reappeared, I scarcely dared to look, for fear of seeing a doll in the child's hands. But no; her hands were empty, except for the sixpence still between her finger and thumb.

They came nearer—they stopped at another stall; I could not hear what they said, but they turned away, and once more stood opposite to me. The child remained for some moments as silent as myself, and then exclaimed, "After all, mamma, I don't think there are any prettier dolls than these in the whole room."

"What do you say to this, miss?" said our proprietor, taking up a great full-dressed Dutch doll, and laying her on the top of those of my size and class, completely hiding the poor little victims under her stiff muslin and broad ribbons.

But on the child's answering, "No, thank you, I only want a sixpenny doll not dressed," the Dutch giantess was removed, and we once more asserted our humble claims.

"That seems to me a very pretty one," said the mamma, pointing to my next neighbour. The child for a moment hesitated, but presently exclaimed in a joyful tone, "Oh no; this is the beauty of all; this little darling with the real hair and blue ribbon in it; I will take this one, if you please." And before I could be sure that she meant me I was removed from my place, wrapped up in paper, and consigned to her hands. My long-cherished wishes were fulfilled, and I was bought. At first I could scarcely believe it. Notwithstanding all my planning and looking forward to this event, now that it really happened, I could not understand it. My senses seemed gone. What had so long occupied my mind was the work of a moment; but that moment was irreversible, and my fate was decided. In my little mistress's hands I passed the boundaries of the world of toys, and entered upon a new state of existence.

Thus launched into the great world, we quit the "Lady Seraphina," well assured that she will find many "friends" and admirers in her humble but amiable career.

"Good in Everything," and "Stories of Julian and his Playfellows," are less pretending in style than the doll affair, relating to the realities of life, chiefly that of the country, within the experiences of youth, and the lessons to be learned from them. In this light we can conscientiously recommend them.

Mrs. Lee's "Anecdotes of the Habits and Instincts of Animals" will find favour with a large class of small readers to whom the study of natural history is always attractive.

We have reserved for the last one of our "handful" about which we are bound to say we have some misgivings. Boys, particularly when arrived at that doubtful age just verging upon "hebble-de-hoyism" are proverbially addicted to "the seal the open sea" and sea-life with all its incidents—sea-fighting, piracy, mutiny, shipwrecks, desert islands, &c. It is the first inkling of the evil spirit of vagabondage, and of the repugnance to disciplining which so many "anxious parents" contend against in vain. Is there any occasion to minister to this appetite? Without at all disparaging the importance of our sea service—martial and commercial—and the noble character of our jolly tar, we must most of us allow that it is not exactly the line of life we should select for our sons (unless with very good prospect of promotion); and that at any rate it is not the most eligible sphere for a man of education. Yet we find one of the principal characters in

the present volume, a sea captain, introduced with the following antecedents:—"He had had, fortunately, the opportunity of obtaining an excellent education (he is left an orphan at fourteen), and he had profited by it; and this gave him an independence of feeling which he could not otherwise easily have enjoyed. He was also a lad of honest spirit; his relatives had quarrelled with his parents, and treated them, as he considered, unjustly, so that his heart rebelled at the idea of soliciting charity from them, and he at once resolved to fight his own way in the world. He had always had a very strong predilection for the sea," &c.

Now, this we call a very sad case. A lad of fourteen, with good education, but with fancied grounds of complaint against his only surviving relatives, "has a predilection for the sea," and how does he proceed? He meets with an old sea captain, whose advice is certainly of the most extraordinary kind we ever heard, as touching the education of a young gentleman about to embrace the naval service as a profession. The end of it was, that "he went to sea in a collier for three years; then he shipped on board a vessel trading to the Baltic, and next made a voyage to Baffin's Bay in a whaler; after which he joined an Indian."

There are other points upon which we cannot concur with the author, and which we consider ill-timed when addressed to youths of fifteen and sixteen; as, for instance, comparisons between the colonial policy of England and that of the Dutch and other countries, always highly laudatory of ourselves, and condemnatory of our neighbours, but unfortunately very frequently upon grounds which, according to vulgar phraseology, will not "hold water." We are afraid, indeed, that when our account comes to be cast up it will be found that as a nation we have taken as little care about the social condition of the native population of our colonies, with a view to their civilization, as any colonizing nation in the world.

We will conclude with only one instance of what we may fairly call careless writing, containing much of truth, with the addition of much calculated to lead to error. Of the Cape it is said:—

"It is on many accounts a very valuable colony to Great Britain, and, among others, because it is on the high road to her extensive possessions in the East Indies and Australasia; and that in its harbours the numerous shipping which sail thither may find shelter in time of war, and at all times may replenish their water and provisions. Were it in the hands of an enemy, they would seriously annoy, if not destroy, our commerce with those regions:—but—

Now down to this "but" we have no objection, saving only that something might have been said of the extreme costliness of this "important" rather than "valuable" colony: but, when we are told—"but on other considerations it is still more valuable," we pause and look for the data of so extraordinary an assertion. The passage proceeds:—"It affords home to thousands of our countrymen, and it supplies the raw material, wool, to our manufacturers; and its inhabitants, by using a large quantity of British manufactures, afford employment to thousands of persons at home, who would otherwise of necessity be absent."

To prove the value of these generalities, a few figures may assist. The whole white population of this colony amounts to about 88,000, of whom not the half are of British origin. The quantity of wool supplied by it to our manufacturers was, in 1849, 5½ millions of pounds, out of a total importation of 76 millions of pounds; of which gross amount Australia supplied 36 millions. The value of British produce and manufactures imported for consumption in Cape Colony has varied in the last ten years from £260,000 to £650,000 a year; and, during the same period, the imports from other countries, who pay no part of the expense of the government of the colony, have been nearly half the amount of those from the mother country. Finally, so very valuable is this colony considered by many of the political economists of the present day, including some of the Manchester school, that it has been seriously in contemplation to abandon it, rather than keep up the cost of some ten or fifteen thousand troops to hold it against the Kaffirs.

We must, in justice, add that Mr. Kingston's volume contains several passages of considerable graphic power, including descriptions of many scenes amongst the Islands in the Indian Ocean which do not occur in the every-day beat of travellers to the East.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Aλφα.—An examination is required for an ensign's commission; and also, subsequently, for that of Lieutenant and Captain.
SΦ **G**—Arms of Gosling:—"Gu. a chev. between three crescents or. Crest: An eagle's head erased ar. charged with a crescent erm."
G **F** **S**—The fami'l y name is Fortescue. His Lordship's armorial bearings are—"Ar. a bend engr. arg. cottised or. Crest: An heraldic tiger, supporting his forepaws a plain shield arg. Supporters: Two greyhounds arg., each doublet collared and lined gu. Motto: Fortescu sum sicut sum."
M **R** **C**—Mudgeley bears for arms:—"Ss. two bars gules and or. on chief of the second three or. a harine wheel of the first. Crest: Two keys in saltire ar. wards downwards." Sharples bears, "Ss. three crescents arg., between the points of each a mullet or. Crest: A dexter hand brandishing a sword pr."
T **B** **A**—Arms of Beveridge: "Ver. in point barry wavy of six arg. and sa. two beavers rampant combatant or. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or a demi-beaver pp."
J **A** **S**—Arms of Walton: "Arg. a chev. gu. between three hawks' heads erased sa. of Wood of Companthorpe. Az. three woodmen pp., each armed with a club over the right shoulder, and a shield in front arg., thereon a cross gu. head and waist encircled with a wreath vert, all standing on a ground pp."
A **D** **O**—You cannot adopt your uncle's crest, unless the limitations of the grant include it, but you must adhere to that of your father.

I **R** **S** **I**—The arms are thus described:—"Gu. semee of crosses crosslet fitchies arg. three demilavises, with clubs issuant pp.; and on the left arm of each an escutcheon of the second charged with a cross of the first; a coronet sinistre, of France, impaling ar. a cross between four eagles, displayed arg. Crest: A dromedary woodman pp., in his right hand a club elevated, and on his left arm an escutcheon arg. charged with a cross gu. Motto: Ne cede malis.

D **R** **O**—The O'Conor Don is the head of the O'Conor family, derived from Cathal, brother of Roderick O'Conor, Monarch of Ireland. "Arms: Vert a lion rampant or, crowned of the last. Crest: Arm in armour embossed holding a sword arg."

M **I** **S** **T** **U**—Arms required: "Gold, a red cross in the dexter canton, a black lion rampant. Crest: A cat-a-mountain selant guardant pp. (i.e. tabbie), collared and chained gold." The spots on the field indicate that it should be gold.

T **D** **U**—It is almost impossible to trace the origin of the devices in arms.

M **H** **A**—The Sovereign of England may marry a subject.

E **J** **A**—An examination, classical, mathematical, and general, must be passed before a military commission can now be purchased.

D **E** **V** **I**—The Crown of Hanover descends in the male line. If the present King were to die without a son, the Duke of Cambridge would succeed. Arms required:—"Az. three crescents with a son, the Duke of Cambridge would succeed. Arms required:—"Az. three crescents with a son, the Duke of Cambridge would succeed."

A **C** **O** **N** **T** **A**—The Constant Reader—Baron Manners is the husband of Miss Lydia Dashwood, and her son, the young man who died last year.

T **H** **O**—Shropshire.—The fee in Knightbridge amount, we believe, to about £100; but they are not emphytive.

J **W** **Y**—Arms of Webb: "Gu. a cross between four falcons or. Crest: A demi-eagle displayed issuing out of a ducal coronet or."

J **A** **C** **S**—Sir Robert Peel, the first Baronet, raised himself to fortune by his own exertions Epsom.—"Baron" by friends; "Sir" by inferiors. The degrees of French nobility are: Baron, Vicomte, Comte, Marquis, and Due.

A **S** **U** **S** **C** **H** **E** **R**—A knight of a foreign order is not entitled to call himself "Sir;" but he is, we apprehend, of knightly precedence in this country.

M **E** **R**—Anderson's "Royal Genealogies" contain particulars of the reigning families of Germany. Refer also to the series of the "Almanach des Gotha."

M **D** **U**—An ancestor had two wives the descendant has nothing to do with the heraldic bearings of the wife from whom he does not spring. It would be very difficult to explain the emblematical meaning of heraldic devices.

C **O** **N** **S** **T** **A**—The red hand of Ulster is used to designate Barons.

G **L** **A** **S** **U** **N** **S** **U**—We know of no work in which the Engravings desired are to be found.

P **H** **O** **M** **A** **N** **E** **R**—Thomas Davies Lloyd, Esq., of Bronwydd, is now Lord of Kenwyn, co. Pembroke, as representative of the Martinus and Owens of Henllys. A full account of the Barons of Kenwyn derived from Martin de Tours to the present possessor may be seen in the "Landed Gentry."

Y **O** **R** **K**—York shall be fully answered next week.

J **W** **J**—Address a letter to the author of the "Peerage," 13, Great Marlborough-street, London, and he will obtain the necessary information.

S **Y** **L** **A** **D** **M** **R**—Lady Morgan's address is, we believe, "William-street, Knightsbridge."

A **C** **O** **N** **S** **T** **D** **E** **P**—The German art for making children's marionettes is described in Holtzman's "Turning and Mechanical Manipulation," vol. 3.

C **O** **N** **S** **T** **A** **P** **E** **R**—The average height of Englishmen is placed by Mr. W. B. Bent in a paper read to the British Association in 1847 at 5 feet 7½ inches—(See "Year-Book of Facts," 1845).

A **R** **I** **S** **T** **O**—Christianity was first taught in Britain about A.D. 64 (Bede).

R **K** **B** **O** **L** **E** **T** **O**—The Journal is no longer printed.

E **M** **Y** **W** **W** **E** **C** **H** **E** **R**—We are not in possession of the information.

D **I** **C** **F** **I** **D**—The list is too long for us to quote.

A **S** **U** **S** **C** **H** **E** **R**—Old "Change" (See Wade's "Handbook of the Pleasure-grounds").

GRAND PANORAMA OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—NO. VI.—SOUTH-WEST PORTION OF THE NAVE.

16



Circular Radiating Grates, with fire-brick backs—Safe—Baths—West of England | Tweed Trouserings—Silk Waistcoatings—Bull and Wilson's Gold-Medal Cloth and | Black and coloured Cloths and Cashmeres—Aixminster Carpet, for the Queen's | Case of fancy coloured Cloths, for the home, American, Chinese, and Russian market— | Summer and Winter Shawls—Table-covers—Cloth for Gloves—the Lion Herald-rug— | Alpaca and Mohair Friezes, from Peru and Asia Minor—Mixed Fabrics, Alpaca and
Dowkins—Tartan Patterns. | Dookin—Alpaca, Vierna, and Beaver Shawls. | drawingroom, Windsor Castle—Iron Vase—Bronze. | Mohair Cloths—Twilled Summer Cloths &c. | Schwan's (Huddersfield) Casinets Mourning Waistcoatings &c. | Alpaca and Cotton

17



Carriage Linings—Utrecht Velvet—Ladies' Scarfs—Tartans—Fields | the Scotch | Font in Artificial Stone—Irish Prints—West of England Cloths—Dookins—Super- | Irish Poplins, Plain and Brocaded—Gold and Silver Tissues—Poplins—Furniture | "Liberation of Caractacus"—Jacquard Poplin Loom—Velvet Tabarots—Watered Pop- | Specimens of Muslin Embroidery and Linens—Cambria Handkerchiefs—Samples of | Printed Cambrics, Tammicks, and Diapers of Linen and Silk and Linen Brown and
Highland Regiments. | fns Cloth and Cashmeres. | Tabarots. | lins—Carriage Laces—Figured Curtains. | Irish Flax in seed plant, and stages of preparation—Irish Linens and Darnaks. | Bleached—Sheets—Handkerchiefs—Wool Table-covers.

18



Light Linens in Cartoon Boxes—Thick Linen Handkerchiefs, for South American, | Linen Diaper—Sheeting—Huckaback—Brown Linens—Blue and White Ticking— | Chintzes—Muslins—Cottons—Velvets printed by Merton's new patent process—Spec- | Turkey Red and Printed Cotton Cloths—Fleecy and Worsted Yarns and Berlin Wool— | Gobids: Equestrian Statue, "Cœur de Lion"—Granite Obelisk and Base—Columns | Mexican, and West Indian Markets—Barbadoes Drifts—Russia Duck &c. | London-printed British Silk Handkerchiefs and Drapes. | tions of Machine Printing in Calico Mousseline-de-laine, &c. | Printed Fancies and Velveteens—Panoramic History of Calico-printing. | and Pedestal. | Block of Coal, North Wales, 16 tons—South Staffs Coal, 18 feet in circumference— | Staffordshire Thick Coal, 13 tons—Derbyshire Coal, 24 tons.

LITERATURE.

LORD GEORGE BENTINCK: a Political Biography. By R. DISRAELI, Member of Parliament for the County of Buckingham. Colburn and Co. 1852.

We could have wished that the "Member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham," after writing this book—which, of course, he was irresistibly impelled to do—had thrown it into the fire, or at least had adopted Horace's advice, and condemned it to the shelf for seven years. In the latter case we are convinced that even the author would have become painfully aware of the bad taste displayed in it, whilst we are equally certain that the party to which he belongs would have seen the impolicy, upon party grounds, not to speak of any other, of raking up the *dicta membra* of a conflict which, whilst it resulted in the defeat of one party—as conflicts generally do—did so under circumstances which reflected no honour upon, nor obtained any permanent advantage for, the other. Let the surviving actors in it, not yet cool from the fray, talk of it as they please, we are satisfied that the majority of the community look upon the "Opposition" of 1846 as the most factious, the most purposeless, and, upon all accounts, the least creditable to the character of Parliament that this country has ever witnessed; and more, we might almost venture to say, that the impromptu "statesman," who was deluded and cajoled into taking the leadership of that Opposition, would ere this, had he lived, have seen the case in the same light—have been ashamed of the selfish and stupid cause he was set forward to discourse about, and, with that spirit and high-mindedness which so eminently marked his character, have honestly recanted—perhaps, bitterly repenting—the errors of which he had been made the victim. "I don't pretend to know much," said Lord George to the author of this volume; "but I can judge of men and horses." Poor Lord George! he had better have stuck to the horses.

But it was not doomed so to be. The landed gentry were in a state of consternation at the anti-Protectionist policy of Peel; and, though all were loud in their complaint and strong in conviction, there was no one to do the battle of words with the "renegade"—no one who knew anything about the matter—we mean the facts of the matter.Appealed to—implored by "the Duke," and the united voices of the Agricultural Association—Lord George Bentinck consented to stand forward to defend them: for, indeed, his heart was with them and their cause; he was possessed of undoubted "pluck;" and all he wanted was a little information upon the points of the questions likely to be brought under discussion, and this was readily promised him. Still he had some misgiving as to his personal, but more his physical abilities; and we learn from these pages that, at the last moment, he actually entered into negotiations to procure a member of the bar, who was to be put in for some family borough, to argue the case from the brief which he (Lord George) had prepared. Can a more humiliating confession be imagined, out of the region of the Old Bailey, than that involved in this statement of the now Protectionist leader, "the member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham"? The barrister was not obtained, however; and Lord George Bentinck, after having "sat" in eight Parliaments without having taken part in any great debate," made his celebrated three hours' speech in support of the Corn-laws, which, for the most part, was inaudible to the House, but, being prepared in MS. beforehand, was printed at length in the papers next morning.

Such was the sudden growth, such the *début*, of the new "statesman" who was put forward to contest the policy of a Minister who had seen nearly forty years of public service, and to whom the details of all the experience of that period—to say nothing of a previous political education—were as familiar as A B C.

It is really painful to think of any man putting himself in such a position; it is painful to reflect upon the existence of a "great country party" consenting to avow their own ignorance and inability, by tacking themselves behind such a champion; there is something ludicrously puerile in the picture presented by the whole of this notable combination.

Meantime the labours of the devoted leader were of no ordinary nature: speaking with reference to his position in society and the life to which he had been accustomed they may be pronounced herculean. Honestly devoted to the cause, which he honestly believed to be the cause of "the landed interest, and therefore of the country with his political tenets marked in bold and unchanging characters before him, he was daily occupied in collecting and digesting facts to establish those foregone conclusions. These conclusions embraced almost every branch of political economy, though not generally in the light which the true philosophy of that science had established; such as, that land was the best customer of manufacturers; that foreign trade was a losing game; that a restricted trade with a poor colony was preferable to an extended trade with an independent foreign state; that £1 kept at home was worth thirty sent abroad; that the Currency-laws were all bad because they were Peel's; that the best investment for English capital was Irish labour; that railways were the most profitable works upon which labour could be employed, even though there were no traffic for them when made. These, and sundry other cases, had he to get up in the brief space of a couple of sessions, besides others of a constitutional nature, as the Irish disturbances question, the Catholic question, the Jew question, the Slavery question, &c.

Those who have seen two lawyers pitted against one another in a court of law, with each a ponderous brief full of "facts," know how easy it is to make out a case upon any given side of a question, and need not be surprised to learn that Lord George Bentinck, in setting forth upon his new career in life, found plenty of friends to supply him with "information," "returns," &c. That such was the case, that such had been the course of proceeding, and that every two-hour speech made by the new Protectionist leader was the result of eighteen or twenty hours' hard cramming, was pretty apparent upon the face of the affair, and was not denied either by himself or his friends. But, if this was unavoidable in a case of great straits and urgent necessity, we think that the friendly historian would have shown his taste by not bringing the palpable proofs of all this daily and ignoble drudgery before the world, leaving posterity to judge of the performance itself, without reference to the stage directions and rehearsals. But Mr. Disraeli cannot see this. He seems to be proud of showing how quickly education upon "Protectionist principles" may be acquired by any one—that is, any one already having faith and a mind proof against disturbing influences; for, after quoting some passages from the noble champion's earlier speeches, he makes the following remark:—

"The reader will have observed, in the splendid passages which have just been given from his speeches, more than one characteristic trait of the newly-adopted habits of his life, by which he acquired and so rapidly such sound and such extensive information on such various and varying subjects. The first merchants and manufacturers of the country were the companions of his mornings; and from an early hour, to the time when it was necessary to appear in his place, he was occupied in investigating, with their assistance, the questions affecting the commerce and industry of the country then submitted to the Legislature. 'The gentleman who had waited on him that morning' was sure to be about the best authority on the subject in debate."

There is something too absurd in this to need comment. The passage speaks, not as Lord George Bentinck did—it speaks for itself! Yet, so unconscious does the noble Lord's biographer appear to be of the obvious import of this revelation, that he publishes some score of letters written by the new-fledged Protectionist leader, addressed to various friendly councillors, and all making urgent appeals for "more facts" upon which to base the argument of the coming debate—facts about exports and imports, the currency, &c., which any one conversant with McCulloch's "Commercial Dictionary," or the most ordinary Blue Books, would have been at no loss to find for himself. The naive candour of some of these applications would be almost incredible in any other man; but the fact was, the chosen champion of the Protectionists was strong in not knowing the extent of his own ignorance or theirs. He could never have undertaken the task and gone through it as he did; if he had known all he had to learn. In the midst of one letter of four pages (Nov. 11, 1847), full of inquiries and crude theories about the colonial trade—drawn up very much in the style of what Chancery lawyers would call "a fishing bill"—addressed to a learned gentleman at Liverpool (the author, it appears, of sundry "Glances" at various branches of political economy), he says, "If it is not abusing your willing courtesy, I should like very much to be practically instructed on the various points on which I have treated in this letter. One other point I would inquire about," &c. And he concludes:—"The strong convictions I have on this subject must plead my excuse to you for presuming to tax your time, which I know is your income and fortune, by asking you so much information."

To another very profound pamphleteer he writes, Nov. 26, 1847:—"I wish you would publish a new edition of your old pamphlet, reviewing the late occurrences and disasters. I can only say that I never fairly

understood the question (the Bank Charter question) until I had read your former pamphlet!"

In another letter (Dec. 4, 1847) he says:—"Mr. Heywood, your member, has challenged me to show that England has not gained by the transfer of the sugar trade from our own colonies to the foreigners, and I have accepted his challenge, relying upon your kindness to procure me the information. I bring forward my motion on Thursday."

But we need not extend these examples: they abound in this volume for the gratification of the curiosity of those who are anxious about the question, "How little knowledge it takes to govern a great nation," or, at least, to affect the direction of its destinies for a season! We regret to add that some of the correspondence here published to the world is not of an equally innocent character, evincing a rancour of party spleen, and a determination to achieve an end—that "end" at last being the *vis à l'air of Shylock*, "revenge," regardless of the means resorted to in its attainment. As for the "policy" of the "party" at whose head he marched, and the many painful incidents of the contest itself, we have no desire to review them now, though Mr. Disraeli gloats over them, even now in the day that both the combatants have been suddenly, unexpectedly snatched from the scene of their strife. Mr. Disraeli sees no indecency in publishing the letters recording the daily manœuvres of this campaign—letters plainly avowing that the Minister of the day was to be got out, no matter by what means, even to the coalescing with a still more extreme opponent, and the rescinding of a vote given the stultifying of a political profession pledged not three months before—that in favour of the Irish Disturbances Suppression Bill. We have read these revelations with great pain and concern for the character of our public men, now the only public men in Europe; and for their sake will not give them increased publicity, by quoting any of them in our columns.

One only passage we will extract, and that because, as it mentions ourselves, it might be surmised that we, directly or indirectly, had been mixed up in the notable scheme which it develops to a friend." Writing under date "Harcourt House, June 27, 1848," Lord George Bentinck says:—"I also send you the explanation of the marine picture in the miracle-room at the Cathedral of St. Boniface at Bahia, where they 'bless' the sails of the fleets of slaves prior to their departure for what is called the 'Coast.' I think a religious frenzy might be worked up out of these blasphemous things. I want to get the picture into the ILLUSTRATED NEWS."

We have only to add, that the picture did not appear in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and that we have no recollection of any application on the subject.

We will say nothing of the chapter volunteered about the late Sir Robert Peel, save that, being dead, the "member of Parliament for the county of Buckingham" appears to think he can "take his measure." The result is—but not refer to the book yourself, reader, if you have any curiosity on the subject. One notable statement only will we quote, and that is, "for so very clever a man, he (Sir Robert Peel) was deficient in the knowledge of human nature!" This is so genuine, so conclusive, that if true it would settle and explain everything in the career of that great statesman: who, however, as it happens, knew so much of "human nature," that he never trusted any man with his secrets of policy till he was prepared to carry them out, and never attempted to carry them until he knew he should succeed.

Of the style in which this "political biography" has been executed, we can only say that it is even worse than the taste displayed in the selection of the subject matter. Tediously cumbersome in the bulk, like an overgrown "pamphlet" of six hundred pages, the author seeks to make himself at home with his reader by occasionally introducing a lively style, after the following fashion:—"The House was on the tenter for the promised detail of circumstances," &c.; "the awkward speech of Sir Edward Knatchbull was treated very gingerly;" "he played on the House of Commons as on an old fiddle;" "as the House broke up, at half-past one o'clock, members, as they put on their great coats and lit their cigars, said, 'It is impossible this can last!'" A good deal more of such slip-slop, not always according to Lindley Murray in construction, is to be met with in sundry pages of the work, but we have not patience to go further over our notes.

THE NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY.*

Nine volumes of this series are now before the public, and they already open a very diversified view of the wide field of intellectual study they are intended to illustrate. Boswell's "Life of Johnson," one of the most charming, and certainly the most unique, pieces of biography in our language, and, moreover, one of the most companionable in the literature of any, is now completed in four half-crown volumes. Besides the editorial notes, which are sufficiently copious, without being redundant, we have that most effective and striking sort of annotation which comes from the hand of the draughtsman abundantly supplied. About two hundred engravings, admirably executed, bring palpably before the eye of the reader the portraiture of various notable personages and interesting localities referred to in these memoirs.

Johnson was undoubtedly one of those worthies of whom our literary annals afford a few distinguished names, whose sayings and doings are well entitled to be embalmed in our memories by every means which literature or art can afford. Of spacious intellect, and even more capacious ambition, there was scarcely a subject within the range of moral or intellectual culture which did not at some time or other come within the scope of his observation; and though his opinions were expressed dogmatically, and were not always right, they always threw new and valuable lights upon the field of inquiry, whatever it might chance to be, lights which must ever be of interest and of service in future investigations. No doubt he was a great tyrant in his day, and many a law he laid down was for the more purpose of asserting an authority which he knew no one dare dispute. Yet it is curious to observe that even when he failed of hitting the right mark, or rather the highest mark, he always hit a true mark. For instance, at a dinner-party, "where were several eminent men" whom Boswell does not name, but distinguishes them merely by different letters, the conversation turned upon "the celebrated antique marble dog, said to be Alcibiades' dog, and valued at a thousand guineas." E. exclaims, "A thousand guineas! The representation of no animal whatever is worth so much. At this rate a dead dog would indeed be better than a living lion;" a remark which betrayed a great deal of flippancy and ignorance. Johnson observed, "Sir, it is not the worth of the thing, but the skill in forming it, which is so highly estimated. Everything that enlarges the sphere of human powers—that shows man he can do what he thought he could not do—is valuable. The first man who balanced a straw upon his nose: Johnson, who rode upon three horses at a time; in short, all such men deserved the applause of mankind, not on account of the use of what they did, but of the dexterity which they exhibited."

This observation we believe to be true, severely true; nasmuch as we none of us know but that any new acquired accomplishment, however trivial in its present application, may be the means of the discovery of a principle applicable to valuable purposes. But it did not meet the "whole truth" as regards works of art (which was the case in point), which are not to be esteemed for the difficulty of their execution or the amount of labour bestowed upon them, but for the judgment evinced in the selection of the subject, the taste displayed in its treatment, and, lastly, the physical difficulties overcome in its production.

Taking the passage we have quoted in connexion with the general tenor of his conversation, we think it must be admitted, that amongst his various gifts the great lexicographer had not much taste for art. This is but one of a hundred observations which will suggest themselves to various minds in studying the conversations of this truly great man, and which must all prove more or less interesting and instructive.

Among the more recently published volumes in this collection are Huc's "Travels in Tartary, Thibet, and China" (translated by Mr. Hazlitt), and Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." The writings of Dumas are always graphic and striking: in his travels, of which we have had many, whether real or fictitious, we have to admire a happy combination of the historical, the descriptive, the philosophical, and the romantic—perhaps a little of the imaginative in all; and these essential qualities of general interest are richly developed in the tour before us, which extends over some of the most picturesque provinces of France—regions fertile in honoured and stirring associations. The Engravings comprise some of the most exquisite bits of scenery which it is possible for a tourist to explore.

But the work of M. Huc is of higher importance and value, as supplying a vast amount of practical information, from recent experience, about immense tracts of country hitherto but little known to us, but with which it is essential, perhaps inevitable, that one day or other we should be more intimately acquainted. The origin of this work is thus stated in the preface:—

The Pope having, about the year 1844, been pleased to establish an Apostolic Vicariate at Mongolia, it was considered expedient, with a view to further

operations, to ascertain the nature and extent of the diocese thus created, and M. Gabet and Huc, two Lazarists attached to the petty mission of Si Wang, were accordingly deputed to collect the necessary information. They made their way through difficulties which nothing but religious enthusiasm in combination with French elasticity could have overcome, to Lha-Sa, the capital of Thibet, and in this seat of Lamasism were becoming comfortably settled, with lively hopes and expectations of converting the Tali-Lama into a branch-Pope, when the Chinese Minister, the noted Ke-Shen, interposed on political grounds, and had them deported to China. M. Gabet was directed by his superiors to proceed to France, and lay a complaint before his Government of the arbitrary treatment which he and his fellow missionary had experienced. In the steamer which conveyed him from Hong Kong to Ceylon he found Mr. Alexander Johnstone, secretary to her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China; and this gentleman perceived so much, not merely of entertainment, but of important information, in the conversations he had with M. Gabet, that he committed to paper the leading features of the reverend missionary's statements, and on his return to his official post gave his manuscripts to Sir John Davis, who, in his turn, considered their contents so interesting, that he embodied a copy of them in a despatch to Lord Palmerston. Subsequently, the two volumes, here translated, were prepared by M. Huc, and published in Paris. Thus it is, that to Papal aggression in the East the Western World is indebted for a work exhibiting, for the first time, a complete representation of countries previously almost unknown to Europeans, and indeed considered practically inaccessible; and of a religion, which, followed by no fewer than 170,000,000 persons, presents the most singular analogies in its leading features with the Catholicism of Rome.

The volume before us (the second is not yet published) is embellished with a map of Tartary, Thibet, and China, showing the route of the travellers; and fifty engravings, comprising most striking representations of local scenery, domestic habits, religious practices, costume, &c.

Amongst the volumes announced as forthcoming shortly are Mackay's "Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions;" "A Woman's Journey Round the World," translated from the German of Madame Pfeiffer; the "Ottoman Empire under Abdul Medjid," by D. Urquhart; and a new work on the recent discoveries in Nineveh, by Joseph Bonomi.

A TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA. By E. W. WATKIN. Smith and Co. 1852.

The author of this little *brochure* states very frankly, that, having his autumn's vacation before him, he chose rather to spend it on a trip to America than in steaming up the Rhine, or diligencing it through France; his object being to gain some personal knowledge of the great New World, where so many of his fellow-countrymen are now every day emigrating for life, and the immense resources of which foreshadow a stupendous problem for the future. Accordingly, he starts on the 26th August, 1851, for New York, and sets off on his return again on the 27th September; having employed the month in visiting New York, Saratoga, Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, the Niagara Falls, Michigan, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c., making copious notes, not so much about men as about things, and recording his observations in a very pleasant and intelligent manner. It is a relief, after so many professional tourists have nauseated us with paltry criticisms upon men and manners, costume and cookery, to find a man who attaches a right importance to the essentials of national happiness and power; leaving nature to fashion and polish her own work, and to smooth down, which she will do in course of time, many features of that rough outside which incloses the germ of future civilization and happiness for untold millions. The data about the United States change and grow every day; they should be kept in view every day. Let us, therefore, abstract a few from the pages of the little pocket volume before us.

Sixty-two years ago, on the foundation of the Republic, it consisted of thirteen small states. It now comprises twenty-nine states, without reckoning the new dominions of Oregon, California, New Mexico, and Texas; and the area in 1850 was 3,252,099 square miles, or 2,081,717,760 acres, nearly thirty times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Its population in 1790 was less than 4,000,000; in 1840 it stood at 17,000,000; it is now 25,000,000. And if its vast territory, with a more productive soil, and greater resources of all kinds, should some day become as thickly peopled as our own island, it will then contain a population of 800,000,000 of souls speaking the English tongue. The resources of the States in the general staples of manufacture, mineral and vegetable are enormous, inexhaustible within any calculable period. With all, these national treasures to look forward to, the State burthens have not increased, but diminished. In 1791 the public debt of the United States was 75,000,000 of dollars. It is now, with six times the population, only 64,000,000: and in the same period the imports of the country have increased from a value of 52,000,000 of dollars, to 147,000,000; the exports from 19,000,000 to 142,000,000; and the tonnage of shipping from 500,000 tons to 3,300,000. Finally, the school funds belonging to the respective states, swelled by the constant addition of every sixteenth section of government land sold, are very large. Those belonging to seventeen free states amounted in 1850, in fixed value, to 21,400,000 dollars. Popular education is the condition on which all new states are admitted into the Union. There are 121 colleges in the States, with a total of 950 instructors, 50,115 alumni, 0928 ministers, and 11,565 students, and having 769,079 volumes in their libraries.

The wonderful diffusion of knowledge—the knowledge of "facts," not of "theories"—by means of the press, aided by the electric telegraph, over the whole vast tract of the States, is so important an element in the condition of society therein, and of its hopes of progress, that any information upon the subject is interesting to us, particularly at a moment when over nearly the whole face of the Old World this pervading voice of comfort and instruction is silenced by the roar of cannon and the cries of terror and wild passion. Mr. Watkin's observations are very sensible and very much to the point:—

There are in America some 2500 separate newspapers published daily, weekly, or at other periods. The total circulation of these newspapers averages one million copies per day.

Now set the working of this cheap telegraph. The steamer from England comes in at New York or Boston—say at two o'clock; at a quarter to four the heads, or leading "items" of news, are printed and circulated in New York by an issue of 30,000 evening papers. And in two hours the same news is transmitted, printed, and in circulation all over those parts of the Union where the telegraph and the daily paper exist. Thus you may be sleeping and musing at some out-of-the-way place, in a newly-settled state, having the events of two months ago in your head, when an "extra" of the local paper is put into your hand, and you learn, perhaps, as important news from Europe," that Lord Palmerston has put on a "stiff upper lip" to Russia—that a horrid accident has happened on the Great Western Railway—or that some Italian songstress is coming over by next packet. This news is, perhaps, an hour, or at most two or three hours, old in New York, while a passage of nine and a half or ten days has brought it from England. * * * Is it strange, therefore, that news is taking the place of mere leading articles; and that the truth, the daily history of the world and its leaders, little and big—is becoming, happily, of far more interest than the cloudy speculations and dreary pointlessness with which the hacks of political parties still disfigure the press of America? Men are now reading for news—desiring to form their own opinions, and requiring, in connexion with the data they search for, and now obtain at first hand, no better speculations than their own.

I confess to have been startled over and over again by being questioned, far away from those places which seemed to me to be the circles of population and intelligence, on some English or Continental event, of which my letters of three days back contained no mention; and by hearing daily, from the mouths of the humblest, discussions upon what was passing, which showed, to use an Americanism, that every one was "posted up" to the latest date with all the important news of the world.

We conclude by heartily recommending this "Trip" as very agreeable and instructive reading for the railway, or in the intervals in the business of the day.

THE KEEPSAKE, 1852. Edited by Miss POWER. Bogue.

This "last rose" of the Annuals has in its *rôle* a few new contributions; and the papers by writers of former years are quite up to the mark. Among the new comers are Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. Thomas Carlyle. Mr. Dickens' paper is "To be read at Dusk," the witching time to aid the belief in its two ghost stories, which we scarcely add are cleverly told. Mr. Carlyle's contribution—the "Opera"—is an eccentric fragment, with the paternity of his distinguished American friend, Professor Ezechiel Peasemeal, and is a droll relief to the staple sentimentality of the volume. Another oddity occurs towards its close, in the "Hallelujah of a Sparrow." Of travelling notes there is a very agreeable sprinkling, in which Mr. Albert Smith's six days and nights, from Pompey's Pillar to the Pyramids, are anything but what they proved to the writer—a bore beyond all endurance. The *nouvellettes* by the lady contributors are full of grave and gay incident; and Mrs. Newton Cro Land, besides supplying one of these amenities, presents us with a piquant critique upon Sheridan's "School for Scandal." Barry Cornwall, Lord John Manners, and Mr. Monckton Milnes rank foremost of the poet contributors. Thus, the literature of this year's "Keepsake" is more sparkling than many of its predecessors. The illustrations, mostly portrait subjects, fully maintain the artistic character of the work.

* Boswell's "Life of Johnson." 4 vols.
2. Huc's "Travels in Thibet, Tartary, and China." Vo. I.
3. Dumas' "Pictures of Travel in the South of France." Vol.

The PATHWAY of the FAWN; a Tale for the New Year. By Mr. E. L. HERVEY. 1852.
This is a new production of the romantic school—a most acceptable present for the New Year. The story is German—embracing German legend, German sentiment, and the German spirit for art, all artistically combined with an undercurrent of domestic history of extreme interest. The style of composition is exquisitely characteristic; full of delicate sentiment and touching moral. We will not, however, anticipate the pleasure of the reader by revealing any of the incidents. The engravings, twelve in number, from designs by G. Thomas, are of a high class of art, evincing rare poetic sentiment, and vigorous in style. Arrayed in its elegant binding, this is one of the most graceful productions which we have received for many a New Year.

MR. WRAY'S CASH-BOX; or, the MASK and the MYSTERY. A Christmas Sketch. By W. WILKIE COLLINS. 1852.

This is an ingenious and prettily-written story of domestic interest, founded upon an incident of the taking of a mask from Shakespeare's bust at Stratford-upon-Avon, which is thus related in the preface:—

A stonemason at Stratford-upon-Avon was employed, a few years ago, to make repairs in the church. While thus engaged, he managed—as he thought, unsuspected—to take a mould from the Shakespeare bust. What he had done was found out, however; and he was forthwith threatened, by the authorities having care of the bust, with the severest pains and penalties of the law—though for what especial offence was not specified. The poor man was so frightened at these menaces, that he packed up his tools at once, and, taking the mould with him, left Stratford. Having afterwards stated his case to persons competent to advise him, he was told that he need fear no penalty whatever, and that, if he thought he could dispose of them, he might make as many casts as he pleased and offer them for sale anywhere. He took the advice, placed his masks neatly on slabs of black marble, and sold great numbers of them, not only in England but in America also.

The characters of Mr. Wray, a teacher of elocution upon the mode of John Philip Kemble, and his granddaughter Annie, are drawn with considerable graphic power and a tenderness of sentiment which will introduce them favourably to a large class of readers.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY OF FRANCE; ITS PAST AND PRESENT MEMBERS.

Cæsar, thou art mighty yet—
Thy spirit walks abroad.

NAPOLEON, like Julius Cæsar, implanted himself and his generation immoveably on the mind of his nation. The dagger of Brutus, the temporary restoration of former freedom, the brilliant regal temptations of Marc Antony, profited nothing, and resulted only in disappointment and defeat—in Phillipi and Actium. The Roman people thought but of him whose five hundred battles had made them the mightiest of the earth. They would have none but Cæsar; and they willingly submitted to another of his race, who consolidated, amid proscription and slaughter, an empire boundless in sway, and nearly so in time, the traces and influence of which even still endure. The same lot has fallen to Napoleon. His death at St. Helena, the changes that have ensued from legitimate Royalty to limited Monarchy, and from that to the widest freedom, have in his case availed not either. Whenever the people's voice rises, the shout is for Napoleon. They will have his ashes back to repose amidst them whom he loved so well; they will have his nephew to inaugurate their new republic; and now, like the Romans of old, they will yield up all power only to him who, with sanguinary and brutal severity, prepares to perpetuate the Napoleon dominion—who already acts as Octavius, and in whom they fondly—too fondly perhaps—view a future Augustus. Similar to the Cæsar dynasty of Rome, the Imperial family of France promises to occupy men's minds for many ages to come. "On parlera de sa gloire"—they will speak of his glory—augured Beranger of Bonaparte during the Bourbon Restoration; "and," continued he, "in fifty years hence they will give ear to no other story—"dans cinquante ans ne connaîtra pas d'autre histoire." The prophecy is proved before its time. Little more than half the period foretold has elapsed, and France is absorbed in the imperial theme. At such a moment an exact knowledge of the actual status and condition of the present Napoleon generation becomes of momentous interest to all. Most readers, therefore—even those who have information and recollections on the subject, yet whose memory may be helped by these details—will not, we presume, be sorry to receive the following particulars about the dead but not departed modern Cæsar, and about his widely-extended kindred.

Napoleon's proud assertion that he was "the Rodolph of his race," and that his patent of nobility dated from the battle of Monte Notte, must not stand literally as evidence of the humble origin of the Bonaparte family, but rather of the haughty mind of the Imperial ruler, which could ill brook the idea of inferiority, even in this respect, to other potentates, though Hapsburg and Bourbon were amongst them.

From a remote period were distinguished in Italy the Bonapartes—or rather Buonapartes, for so the name was originally spelt, and so was it perversely continued with the *u* by the enemies of Napoleon, for the purpose of recalling his foreign origin and his birth away from the land of France. As far back as the twelfth century we find the name of John Buonaparte enrolled in the list of the gallant Knights of St. James of Calatrava. This celebrated order admitted within its community those only who were of noble birth, and thus we have proof that the Bonaparte family held at that distant epoch no inconsiderable position in the world. The cradle of the race seems to have been at Treviso, whence the descendants passed into, and obtained note in, various countries of Italy. In 1512, Gabriel Buonaparte, of the Sarzana division of the family, went to Corsica, and, fixing his residence at Ajaccio, founded the branch whence sprang Napoleon. From this Gabriel Buonaparte descended Charles, the father of Napoleon, who was the first who dropped the *u* in the name.

CHARLES BONAPARTE was born the 20th of March, 1746. Having studied law at Pisa, and attained eminence as an advocate, he resigned the gown for the sword, to assist in the gallant and patriotic stand made against the French for the independence of his country. At the disastrous termination of the conflict, he would have exiled himself with his kinsman Paoli, but was dissuaded from the step by his wealthy uncle, the Archdeacon of Ajaccio; and he became in the sequel reconciled to the conquering party, and was protected by the French Governor of Corsica. It was in the midst of this discord of fights and skirmishes that Charles Bonaparte, who is described as possessing a handsome person and great vivacity of intellect, married **MARIA LÆTITIA DE RAMOLINO**, one of the most beautiful maidens of Corsica, and a lady of incomparable firmness of mind. During the years of civil war she partook the dangers of her husband, and used to accompany him through all the toils and difficulties of the mountain campaign. Charles Bonaparte, who, on the establishment of French ascendancy, became Recorder of a tribunal in Corsica, Representative of the nation, and member of the Assembly of Noble Deputies at the French Court, died at Montpellier, the 24th Feb., 1785, in his fortieth year. His lovely and high-spirited wife, afterwards so well known as **MADAME MERE**, lived long after him, witnessed all the glories and the misfortunes of her mighty son, survived him also, and died at Rome in 1832, aged 82. Her mother, it should be remarked, had married for her second husband a Swiss officer in the French service, named Fesch, and had by him a son, **GIUSEPPO**, afterwards his Eminence **CARDINAL FESCH**, who was thus half-brother of **Lætitia Bonaparte**. The issue of **CHARLES** and **Lætitia Bonaparte** were thirteen children; of these, five died in infancy. The others and their progeny we shall now set forth; averted, however, the regular order, so far as to begin with the second and the greatest, **NAPOLEON**, and to follow, for reasons we shall mention, with his nephew, the present President of the French Republic.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, KING OF ITALY, AND PROTECTOR OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE, was the second son of Charles and **Lætitia Bonaparte**; he was born at Ajaccio the 15th August, 1769. He became First Consul the 9th Nov., 1799, and Emperor the 18th May, 1804. His first forced abdication was on the 11th April, 1814; his second, after the battle of Waterloo, on the 22d June, 1815. He died a prisoner at St. Helena, the 5th May, 1821. Such is the frame of dates which embraces a career that stands unrivalled in the modern history of the world. Napoleon married, first, on the 8th March, 1796, **MARIA ROSE JOSEPHINE TASCHER DE LA**

PAGERIE, Viscountess Dowager de Beauharnais (see below, **FAMILY OF JOSEPHINE**), a remarkable woman, who seemed to be the good genius of Napoleon's prosperity, and who died of grief when his ruin came. After the unkind and unwise divorce from Josephine, Napoleon married, secondly, the 2d April, 1810, the **ARCHDUCHESS MARIA LOUISA**, daughter of Francis II., Emperor of Austria. By the Empress Josephine, who died at Malmaison, the 29th May, 1814, Napoleon had no issue. By the Empress Maria Louisa, who died Duchess of Parma, the 17th December, 1847, the Emperor left an only son, **NAPOLEON, KING OF ROME**, born at Paris, the 20th March, 1811, the child of many hopes, who terminated a short and melancholy life, as **DUKE OF REICHSTADT**, the 22d July, 1832. On the extinction of the issue of the Emperor Napoleon, his elder brother Joseph became his representative. Joseph is now dead, leaving a daughter only; consequently the male representation would properly devolve on the next brother **LUCIEN**, and his descendants: but it is maintained that Lucien was not admitted to the position of a French prince until 1815, long after his younger brother, Louis; and that Lucien, as well as the youngest, Jerome, having married without the Imperial consent, was excluded from the succession in 1804. Upon these grounds, it is further insisted, that, according to the order of precedence established by the Constitution of the Empire, the male representation of the family of Bonaparte now belongs to the youngest and sole surviving son of Louis Bonaparte, by his wife, Hortense de Beauharnais, who is

NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES BONAPARTE, the present **PRESIDENT of the FRENCH REPUBLIC**.—This extraordinary man, who presides with bloodstained and despotic authority, over the destinies of France, was born at Paris the 20th April, 1808. A reported remark of his mother Hortense, during his early youth, seems verified by the events of his life:—"That child," said she, "is a mere compound of obstinacy and daring." His career has, up to this time, been one of imminent danger and wonderful success. His attempt at Strasbourg, his invasion of Bologna, accompanied by a few followers and an eagle, and his escape from Ham, were but preludes to his reappearance in France in 1848, when his election as deputy in the National Assembly for the department of Yonne, the 26th September of that year, began the new fortunes of himself and his House.

By a decree of the National Assembly on the 11th Oct., 1848, the laws which had exiled the Bonapartes from France were abrogated, and on the 10th and 11th of the following December Napoleon Louis was chosen President of the Republic by more than six million votes. What he has just done, and what he is next to do belong, as yet to no other report than public alarm and public discussion. The President of the Republic is unmarried.

With this digression, we now return to the regular descent of the Bonaparte family. The whole surviving issue of Charles and **Lætitia Bonaparte** were five sons and three daughters, who in their proper order, genealogically, rank as follows:—

I. JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, born on the 7th January, 1768, Prince Imperial and Grand Elector of France; King of Naples and Sicily, the 30th March, 1806; King of Spain and the Indies from the 6th June, 1808, to 1814. On the second abdication of Napoleon, Joseph purchased considerable estates in North America, and retired thither with the title of Count Survilliers. He had married, the 1st August, 1794, **MARIA JULIA CLARY**, elder sister of the present Queen Dowager of Sweden, the widow of King Charles John Bernadotte. By Maria Julia Clary (who died the 7th of April, 1845), Joseph had two daughters: one, **CHARLOTTE**, widow of her cousin Napoleon Louis, the President's eldest brother, died in 1839; the other, the elder, **ZENAIDA**, is the wife of her cousin Charles, Prince of Canino. Joseph Bonaparte died the 28th July, 1844.

II. NAPOLEON, EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, of whom, see above.

III. LUCIEN BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio in 1775, successively President of the Council of Five Hundred, Minister of the Interior under the Consular Government, and Ambassador to Madrid in 1801. In 1804, the year of Napoleon's assumption of the Imperial diadem, he retired to Italy, and, establishing his residence in the Eternal City, purchased an estate within the Territories of the Church, at Canino, near Viterbo. This Pope raised into a principality, inscribing at the same time the name of "the Prince of Canino" among the Roman nobles. In 1810, distrustful of the security of his asylum in Italy, Lucien embarked for the United States, but was captured by two English frigates, and conveyed to Malta, to await the orders of our Government.

In conformity with those instructions he was transferred to England, where he arrived the 18th December, and fixed himself in Shropshire, about fifteen miles from Ludlow, on a beautiful estate he was allowed to purchase. Here he sojourned, devoted to literature and the repose of domestic life, until the peace of 1814 opened his way to the Continent, and enabled him to return to his old friend and protector, Pius VII. During the hundred days he played a prominent part, and again held in France the portfolio of the Interior. After the conflict at Waterloo he urged the Emperor to make one great effort in defence of his throne; but the mighty mind of Napoleon was then either at fault, or the man himself betrayed. He listened not to his brother's counsel, and Lucien with difficulty effected his escape to Rome. There the Prince of Canino passed the remainder of his days, much respected in private life, and there he died on the 30th June, 1840.

Lucien was, after Napoleon, the ablest and most ambitious of the Bonapartes; and at one time his literary and scientific attainments received the most preposterous laudation from the French *savans*. His "Charlemagne" made its first appearance in London in 1814, but the success it met with was very indifferent. Besides this heavy epic the Prince of Canino published two other works—"Stellina," a novel; and the "Cyrneide; or, Corsica Saved."

By his first marriage, in 1795, with **CHRISTINA BOYER** (who died in 1801), Lucien Bonaparte left issue two daughters. The elder, **CHARLOTTE**, born the 13th of May, 1796, is widow of the Roman Prince Gabrielli, by whom she has a son and three daughters. The younger daughter of Lucien by this marriage, **CHRISTIANA EGYPTA**, was married in 1826 to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, eighth son of the first Marquis of Bute, and died at Rome the 14th of May, 1847, leaving an only son, Lucien married, secondly, in 1802, **ALEXANDRINA LAURENTIA DE BLESCHAMP**, by whom (who survives him, and is now Princess Dowager of Canino) he left issue—**CHARLES LUCIEN, PRINCE OF CANINO AND MUSIGNANO**, born at Paris the 24th May, 1803, member of the principal scientific academies of Europe and America, married, the 29th June, 1822, to his cousin **ZENAIDA**, only surviving child of his late uncle Joseph, by whom he has three sons, Joseph, Lucien, and Napoleon, and five daughters, Julia, married to Alexander de Gallo, Marquis of Roccagiovine; Charlotte, married to Count Peter Primoli; Maria, married to Paul, Count of Campello; Augusta; and Bathilda. **LOUIS**, born the 4th of January, 1813. **PETER NAPOLEON**, born the 12th of September, 1815. **ANTONY**, born the 31st of October, 1816. **LÆTITIA**, born the 1st December, 1804; married, in 1821, to Thomas Wyse, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Greece, by whom she has issue two sons, Alfred and William. **MARIA**, born the 12th October, 1818, married to Count Vincent Valentini of Canino. **CONSTANTIA**, born the 30th January, 1822, a nun of the *Sacré Coeur*, at Rome.

IV. LOUIS BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 2d September, 1778, successively Constable and Arch-Chancellor of France, in 1804; King of Holland, in 1806, which dignity, finding himself a mere viceroy to his Imperial brother, he abdicated in 1810. Louis, with the title of Duke, and Count of St. Leu, retired from public life, and after 1815 went to reside in the Roman States. The whole life of Louis Bonaparte, the most amiable of his family, was embittered by his unhappy marriage with the famous **HORTENSE DE BEAUAHARNAIS**, the daughter of **JOSEPHINE** (see below, **FAMILY OF JOSEPHINE**), which took place the 3d Jan., 1802. He and his beautiful wife could never agree; quarrels and separation ensued; yet it would appear the fault was mainly on the side of Hortense, who was an ambitious politician, and lived but in public excitement and state intrigue. Hortense, however, had great attractions and great talents; her taste and skill in poetry and music were well known; her beautiful romance of "Partant pour la Syrie" is popular still. Louis died the 25th July, 1846. By his consort Hortense (whose death occurred the 2d October, 1837) Louis had three sons: the eldest, **NAPOLEON**, died a child in 1807; the second, **NAPOLEON LOUIS**, Prince Royal of Holland, born the 11th October, 1804, married his cousin **CHARLOTTE** (deceased in 1839), second daughter of his uncle Joseph, and died issueless the 17th March, 1831—the fatigues of the Bolognese expedition, in which he was engaged, having caused his death. The third and only surviving child of Louis and Hortense is **NAPOLEON LOUIS CHARLES, PRINCE OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC**. (See above.)

V. JEROME BONAPARTE, born at Ajaccio, the 15th Nov., 1784, King of Westphalia from the 1st Dec., 1807, to the 26th October, 1813. He was at the head of the army of that country in the invasion of Russia. In 1814, however, the Allies deprived him of his throne. At Waterloo he commanded the left wing of the French army, and, on the defeat of the Emperor, retreated with the *débris* of the forces to Paris. He sub-

sequently proceeded to Württemberg, and was created a Prince of that kingdom by the title of *Duc de Montfort*. His first wife (whom he married in America, in 1803, and from whom he separated in 1805) was **ELIZABETH PATTERSON**, of Baltimore, a lady of Irish extraction, sister of Robert Patterson, Esq., the first husband of the late Marchioness Wellesley. By her he had one child, Jerome, born 6th July, 1829, to Miss Susanna Gay. The second wife of Jerome Bonaparte was **FREDERICA CATHERINE SOPHIA**, daughter of Frederick, King of Württemberg, and by her (who died the 28th Nov., 1838) he has had two sons and a daughter: **JEROME**, Prince of Montfort, Colonel in the service of Württemberg, born at Trieste, 24th August, 1844, and died in May, 1847; **NAPOLEON**, PRINCE OF MONTFORT, born at Trieste, 9th Sept., 1822; and **MATHILDA LÆTITIA**, born also at Trieste, 27th May, 1820, and married, in 1841, to Prince Anatol Demidoff.

Jerome Bonaparte, the only survivor of the Imperial brothers and sisters who has lived to return from exile, is now Governor of the Invalides at Paris, and a Marshal of France, having received his baton on the 1st Jan., 1850.

VI. ELIZA BONAPARTE, born the 3rd January, 1777, married, the 5th May, 1797, to **FELIX BACCHIOCHI**. Her husband and herself were made, by her Imperial brother, Prince and Princess of Lucca and Piombino in 1805, and Sovereign Grand Duke and Duchess of Tuscany in 1809. After the occupation of that territory by the allies, Eliza and her consort retired to Bohemia, and finally to Trieste. She died in August, 1820; her husband survived her until the 27th April, 1841. They had two children, **FREDERICK**, who died at Rome, and **NAPOLEON**, **ELIZA**, born 3d June, 1806, who is married to the Count Camerata.

VII. PAULINE BONAPARTE, born the 26th Oct., 1780, a woman of surpassing beauty, and the favourite and devotedly attached sister of Napoleon. She was created Princess and Duchess of Guastalla, the 31st March, 1806; but on the 24th May following the Duchy was reunited to the Kingdom of Italy, and 6,000,000 livres were paid to the Princess as compensation. **PAULINE** was married, first, in 1801, to General **LECLERC**, who died the following year at St. Domingo. She wedded, secondly, the 28th Aug., 1808, **CAMILLO**, Prince de Borghese; she had no issue by either marriage. The Princess **PAULINE** died at the Borghese Palace, near Florence, the 9th June, 1825; her husband, Prince **CAMILLO**, died on the 9th May, 1832. The Princess **PAULINE**, who never deserted **NAPOLEON**, is said to have been not a little instrumental in effecting his return from Elba, and his restoration to the Imperial throne. A story is told of her, that she was the model of the *Venus of Canova*.

VIII. CAROLINE BONAPARTE, born the 25th March, 1782, married, the 20th January, 1809, to that gallant and chivalrous soldier of the Republic and the Empire, *Le beau Sabreur*, as Napoleon termed him, **JOACHIM MURAT**, born the 2d March, 1771, Prince and Grand Admiral and Marshal of France, Grand Duke of Cleves and Berg, and, in 1803, **KING OF NAPLES**: he was shot to death the 13th October, 1815. Since her husband's demise, the Princess Caroline lived in Austria, under the title of Countess of Lipona. She died on the 18th May, 1839.

Beyond comparison, superior in talents to all her relatives, with the exception of Napoleon and Lucien, Caroline Bonaparte could not fail to win the esteem of the former; yet he dreaded her ambition, which, according to his account, was unbounded. As Queen of Naples she is admitted on all hands to have shown great ability, and winning engaging condescension in securing the comfort of the people, and in establishing useful institutions: above all, she had a firmness of purpose which contrasted favourably with the vacillation of her husband. When, after the flight of Murat, Naples was exposed to all the horrors of anarchy, she adopted measures equally prompt, wise, and energetic for preserving the public tranquillity. She assembled the national guard, which she placed at different points to overawe a licentious populace; and by this means some hundreds of the rioters were lodged in prison. She watched over every thing; nor would she leave the city until she had concluded an honourable treaty with Commodore Campbell, and until the Austrians were on the point of entering. With passports from the Emperor Francis, she then proceeded to her destination in his dominions, where she afterwards remained, and where she died.

Of the mental superiority of the ex-Queen, no less a Judge than Talleyrand has borne this testimony: "She had Cromwell's head on the shoulders of a pretty woman."

The children of the late King Joachim and Caroline Bonaparte are two sons and two daughters: the sons are, **NAPOLEON ACHILLES MURAT**, born the 21st Jan., 1801, married to a grand-niece of General Washington, which lady died the 15th April, 1847; and **NAPOLEON LUCIEN MURAT**, born the 16th May, 1803, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France at the Court of Turin. The daughters of Joachim and Caroline are **LÆTITIA JOSEPHA**, born the 25th April, 1802, married to Count Pepoli, and **LOUISA JULIA CAROLINE**, born the 22nd March, 1805, married, at Ravenna, to Count Rasponi.

FAMILY OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.